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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

A Democratic Gathering Sure

But Women Are Conservative!

Newfoundland's New Highway

Wagner Relief Bill in Omelette

Lausanne Still in Fog Bank

Some More Soviet Scapegoats

CHICAGO, filling with Democrats, sees forces arrayed against the century-old two-thirds Democratic majority rule whereby candidates have heretofore been selected at national conventions. Roosevelt leaders, confident their choice controls a majority of delegates, but doubtful that he can build up a two-thirds vote, have resolved to launch an open attack against the venerable rule. Mayor Hague of Jersey City comes out against Roosevelt, saying he could not win if nominated, but that other candidates not yet discussed could. This causes the chieftains to wonder if it is to be inferred that Alfred E. Smith is willing to quit should Roosevelt retire. Governor Roosevelt shows no inclination to quit, however. In fact, he may decide to alter his decision to remain away from Chicago should the convention move toward a deadlock. But Smith, Reed, Byrd, and Murray are going right ahead with their individual campaigns; rumors buzz about; praise, blame, and conjectures fill the air. Yes, it begins to look like a Democratic convention.

¶ France politically stands at the crossroads on woman suffrage. Three times the Chamber of Deputies has decided to extend the vote to women. Each time the Senate has failed to support the Chamber. But the women of France refuse to admit defeat. Again the question is before the Senate. Four Senators spoke in favor of granting the vote to women. One Senator arose in opposition. The discussion goes on. Will France choose the road that leads to a political voice for women or linger in the path that few important nations have elected to follow? Does France hold back like a bashful swain, timorous lest the woman influence may prove too revolutionary? A glance at the nations which have adopted equal suffrage should prove reassuring. Mostly the complaint is that the women of this "new freedom" have not proved as revolutionary as many hoped they would.

¶ Newfoundland, bent on recovering its lost prosperity, sets to work with renewed vigor under a new Administration. Schooners are returning with large catches. Research work in the fisheries goes on apace. A land development association is formed to help bring people back to the land and save the $3,000,000 spent each year on imported agricultural produce. Mineral and timber resources are being exploited to better purpose. So the campaign to raise a $2,500,000 loan meets with a good response. The colony heads forward again, encouraged by the fresh approach it makes to its problem.

¶ Wagner's $2,300,000,000 relief bill passes Senate and goes to conference to be scrambled with the Garner bill, carrying a similar amount. The resultant omelette will then be served to the two Houses and, if acceptable to them, will be passed on to the President. Senator Moses sounds the voice of criticism, declaring that the bill does not represent sound financial methods. Indeed, the proposal to spend extra billions during a period when the whole trend of administrative practice is toward retrenchment and economy, offers a paradox which needs much explaining. But friends of the bills point out that it is one thing to spend large sums for a round of unnecessary parties during hard times, but quite another thing to invest in a house, and that the stimulation of public works offered by the relief measures comes in the house-building category. Congress by this time should be in fit fettle to pass, without objection, a relief bill providing relief from relief bills.

¶ Lausanne lingers in a haze of compromise. But in the haze four objects begin to take definite shape. 1. Any settlement worked out must be final. 2. Any solution must imply revival of world confidence. 3. Germany cannot be asked to pay now or during the period necessary for recovery. 4. Future payments must not upset ordinary commercial intercourse. The outside world has its eyes on No. 2. How to revive confidence? Is not that the key with which many leading economists hope to unlock the gates to trade? Lausanne, with its serious debt and reparations responsibility, has an opportunity which the world hopes it will utilize to the full.

¶ Once more Soviet limelight is pouring an intensive glare upon the criminal court. Once more a batch of officials faces the wrath of Soviet justice for charges of corruption, and all the world is invited to watch the great trial. The Supreme Court of Ukraina, away to the south, is to pack up its traps and head for Drapovakoe, a tiny country town, where Communist officials are charged with abusing their powers and Soviet Russia is accused of using scapegoats.

Debtors Forgiven By Iowa Merchants

By the Associated Press

Sloan, Iowa, June 24

ALL debts on the books of their general store, totaling about $75,000, have been canceled voluntarily by Mr. and Mrs. James Hennum and the debtors told to forget their action. But the beneficiaries are not forgetting. They are telling the world about it. Some offered to pay up, but in each instance the Hennums refused the money.

"My wife and I believe in forgiving and forgetting," Mr. Hennum just said. The money, it was suggested, could be turned over to churches or charity if their former debtors felt that way about it.

Debtors numbered several hundred and debts ranged from a few cents to $1000.

Youth Calls On Democrats For Progress

Peace and Control Over Power Resources Covered in Other Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 24—The Democratic Party was called upon today to adopt an unequivocal platform which could be accepted by the progressive youth of the nation.

This was the plea of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and a group of college and university men appearing before the resolutions committee of the convention. It was coupled, however, with a stern warning that unless the Democratic Party provides youth with a forthright stand on the vital economic issues of the day a third party will be the inevitable result.

Other issues presented to the committee today to guide it in its task of drafting the party platform included the broad subject of international peace, government control over water power sources, Puerto Rican statehood, flood control and a vote for the residents of the District of Columbia. The question of prohibition is scheduled to be heard tomorrow.

Russian Recognition Urged

Prominent peace advocates, led by Miss Jane Addams, occupied the major portion of the morning session, urging the party to stand for drastic reductions in war debts, in tariffs and in armaments. They also asked recognition of Russia and a ban on export of arms and munitions.

"The Democratic Party," Dr. Hutchins said, "has the greatest opportunity in its history, an opportunity to enlist the younger generation in its ranks. But there must be an unequivocal stand on the economic issues of the day.

"The Republican platform rings no bells in our hearts. Its reactionism forces us to turn to the Democrats in hopes they will adopt a forward-looking platform on which we can stand. If it does accept these principles we will join. But if you don't adopt liberal principles it will result in a third party."

The planks demanded by the young liberals were as follows: (1) reduction of tariffs by international agrement, (2) reduction of federal activities, (3) reduction of the federal budget, (4) repeal of the Eighteenth

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REPARATIONS PACT ON WAY AT LAUSANNE

Franco-British Agreement Indicated on Four Major Points

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 23 — Definite progress toward an agreed reparations settlement appeared to be developing today. M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, twice conferred for a total of five hours, and at the end announced that their series of conversations is now concluded.

M. Herriot will now talk with the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, beginning tomorrow morning, but must return to Paris tomorrow evening to bolster up his unsteady parliamentary position.

It is believed the British and French have agreed on four prerequisites which must be contained in any reparations solution. These four points themselves already constitute a long stride toward agreement. They are:

First, any settlement worked out here must be final.

Second, any solution must imply revival of world confidence.

Third, Germany cannot be asked to pay now or during the period necessary for its recovery.

Fourth, if future payments are ever resumed they must be such as not to upset ordinary commercial intercourse.

Cancellation Issue Avoided

Points three and four are British concessions, for they dodge the cancellation issue. However, the word "if" contained in the fourth point is big enough to cover any practical contingency, while it tends to safeguard French apprehensions.

For their part the French are believed to have made concessions to the British, considerably altering their demands. An atmosphere of compromise therefore prevails with the four points of accord as a basis for further agreement.

Other factors are similarly tending to improve the situation. The plan for general European economic cooperation is being discussed daily between Dr. Hermann Warmbold, German Minister of Commerce, and M. Jean Durand, French Minister of Commerce. They are reported to be progressing admirably with the Belgian delegation—tied to the Oslo low tariff group—acting as a helpful intermediary.

The German plan apparently is to build up a series of commercial and trade treaties and agreements over the whole continent, finally approximating the Briand European union scheme or the Tardieu Danubian union project, but on a pan-European basis.

Herriot's Position Vital

Further Baltic state delegates have arrived here today, notably Mr. Rudolf Holsti of Finland, to share these deliberations at the proper moment. The first note of definite progress is thus being shown at Lausanne since the initial agreement a week ago.

The chief difficulty still is M. Herriot's home position and he returns to strengthen his fences tomorrow. They were sadly weakened today by the election of two Paris reactionaries to the important Chamber of Deputies committee on presidencies and everybody agrees he must show skillful political maneuvering to bring France to the point of accepting what its Lausanne delegates favor. But if his talks with the Germans tomorrow make progress M. Herriot's position will be improved and the conference will face early hopeful possibilities.

Newfoundland Begins Task Of Thorough House Cleaning

Local 'Prosperity Loan' to Supersede Customary Outside Borrowing—Land Cultivation to Make Island Self-Supporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 24—Severely hit by two unsuccessful fisheries one year after the other, and in deep water financially, Newfoundland has passed through during the past 12 months the most critical period in its history, and under a new administration has set its face toward recovery.

Good progress has already been shown in the campaign to raise locally a "prosperity loan" of $2,500,000 to meet the interest on the public debt. The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company has taken $250,000 of this.

In 1929, about $10,000,000 accrued to the fisher folk as the result of the catch. In 1930, the value dropped to about $5,500,000, and the 1931 season netted them scarcely $3,000,000. This has reference to the cod fishery. The seal fishery returns were insufficient in 1931 to cover the cost of production, and in 1932 the season was almost a blank.

As the bulk of the revenue is derived from ad valorem customs duties, the Dominion's budget deficits have been mainly due to the falling off in imports as the result of the reduced purchasing power of the people.

The flourishing condition of the newsprint industry which operated at 100 per cent capacity last year might have been, from an outside point of view, expected to offset conditions in the fisheries. The returns from the latter, however, are entirely distributed within the country, whereas the main benefit from the pulp and paper mills is the employment provided, the profits going to the shareholders, who reside in other parts of the world.

Confronted in May of last year with the fact that no financial house would make an acceptable offer for an authorized loan of $8,000,000, the colonial authorities were made to realize that the altogether too prevalent practice of outside borrowing as the easy way out of difficulties had come to an end.

As the position with which the country was faced became known, the demand became general for an overhauling of the system of administration, particularly with regard to the expenditure of the public funds, and for the curtailment in the various services.

As a result, two financial experts, Sir Percy Thompson, deputy chairman of the Inland Revenue Department of Great Britain, and Mr. J. H. Penson, of the British Treasury, were appointed to examine and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

CLEANER BOOKS WINS VICTORY IN CHICAGO COURT

Second Trial Acquits Vigilance Worker Sued by Local Bookseller

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 24—The cause of clean literature won a victory here Wednesday when the Rev. Philip Yarrow, chief guardian of Chicago's reading matter, was acquitted in a suit brought against him by the seller of a questionable book. The judge took the case away from the jury and ordered Mr. Yarrow discharged.

In his endeavors as superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association to check the sale of objectionable print, Mr. Yarrow, in December of 1929, had this book dealer arrested. The jury, however, failed to convict and the book man brought suit against Mr. Yarrow for malicious persecution. He won, got a judgment of $5000 and put Mr. Yarrow in jail when he did not pay.

The case was carried to the higher court which reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial. The outcome has been a vindication of efforts to keep the city's literature fit to read. The book at issue had a suggestive title, was sold by the book dealer for $20, was bound in a style typical of a series of obnoxious books and contained only 125 pages.

At the trial Monday the judge asked the book seller if the title did not convey any idea to him of the contents. The bookman answered no, that he had not known what the book was and that he had merely obtained it from another dealer and filled the order as an accommodation.

The judge replied this was no defense. If ignorance of the contents of a book was a sufficient defense, the court said, then any book seller could sell to a child the most improper book imaginable and come into court and be exonerated. The intent of the law was to make the dealer responsible for knowing the contents of the book he was selling. Judge Michael L. McKinley then directed a verdict in behalf of Mr. Yarrow. The book seller said he would appeal.

This is the first time in his 10 years' work against improper literature that Mr. Yarrow has been sued. He is chairman of the commission on civic relations of the Chicago Church Federation, which represents 850 Protestant churches. His friends observe that his tracking down of obnoxious books has always been characterized by saneness and that he has consistently avoided the spectacular. He was represented by State Senator James J. Barbour.

BUDGET SLASHES IN NEW ENGLAND AVERAGE 4.2 P. C.

Council Official Cites Need for Greater Tax Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRLEE, Vt., June 24—Eighty five communities in New England have reduced their budgets from the 1931 mark, Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council, told the council at its twenty-sixth quarterly meeting here today. Increases were reported by 31 and no changes by three. Returns were received from 143 municipalities, representing 52.7 per cent of New England's population. There were 24 that failed to report budget figures.

The total savings represent $12,000,000, or an average budget cut of 4.2 per cent, Mr. Tinsley stated. Declaring that the saving was encouraging, he said, however, that it was not sufficient to relieve taxpayers.

"Seventy-four of the communities reporting to this committee have made no general cuts in the salaries of municipal employees," he said, "while the remaining 69 report general salary cuts ranging from 5 per cent to 33 per cent. The most prevalent salary reduction seems to be a flat 10 per cent."

New Hampshire was found to have made the largest budget reduction of all the states. Nine communities in New Hampshire, accounting for 41 per cent of the State's population, showed a saving of 10.8 per cent. Rhode Island was the only state to show an increase in the amount of its local budgets for 1932.

Of the 143 communities, 51 have active taxpayers' associations or similar organizations and four report such associations being formed. The establishment of such citizen groups is a part of the council's program for encouraging reduction of unessential public expenditures.

With the drive in progress to improve municipal practices, the announcement is made that the council will extend its efforts to the resolving of problems confronting the New England farmer. It was announced by Mr. Harry R. Lewis of Providence, R. I., chairman of the council's agricultural committee, that an all-New England farm conference will be called some time in the fall.

The council heard Col. William A. Barron, chairman of its recreational development committee, recount how the council has been carrying on a nation-wide advertising campaign to bring more recreational business into New England and thus stabilize business in general.

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THINGS PRESENT

The Editorial page is loaded with prohibition ammunition: Mr. Abbot in his "Watching the World Go By" tells what has happened to dry employers; then there is an editorial, "Temperance vs. the English Press"; and "Prohibition and Temperance" in the Mirror of World Opinion is worth your time.

That promised "At Random" awaits you on the Home Forum.

"Salads in Pepper and Tomato Cases." Doesn't that whet an appetite? There's a valuable pointer or two in the article on the Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Miss Mabie interviews Percy Waxman, well-known editor of Pictorial Review.

The six things wrong with the typical college will be outlined—but not too seriously—in "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Saturday's regular pages include: News of Art, Music and the Theater; Educational; Interior Decoration and Antiques, and Home Building, Architecture, Gardens.

LESS POLITICS, MORE EDUCATION, IS CALLED VITAL

School Leaders Arriving for Atlantic City Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24—"More education and less politics" would make this country sane as well as safe, according to Miss Florence Hale of Augusta, Maine, in a statement on the eve of the seventieth annual convention of the National Education Association, which opens here tomorrow.

Miss Hale, president of the association, with Mr. J. W. Crabtree of Washington, secretary of the organization, are in Atlantic City to iron out last details in preparation for the arrival of an expected attendance of 10,000 school-teachers from all parts of the country before the assembly is called to order.

"At this time," Miss Hale observed, "leading politicians are gathering to set the stage for another of the great political conventions. I am not so sure, important as a political convention certainly is, but that the convention of educators meeting here is going to be quite as far-reaching in its effect upon the welfare of the nation.

"Only this week in Washington, I saw committees from Chicago appear before the reconstruction committee asking for help so that Chicago teachers might receive pay for months of work faithfully done. Such a state of affairs in the very city where the national political conventions are being held makes a bystander wonder if less politics and more education might not be the wiser thing.

"Teachers today, amidst the din and confusion of these tense times, must seek as never before to teach their pupils to think for themselves. Public leaders are reiterating the fact that education is the only way out. At the same time teachers are facing conditions that might well shake the courage, but they are facing these problems with the heroism and unselfishness which have always been characteristics of the teaching profession.

$60,000 Incomes Taxed 60 P. C. In Chile's Program

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 24 (By U. P.)—Incomes are to be heavily taxed under a decree being prepared by the Minister of Finance, Señor Enrique Zanartu, who reveals that an annual income of 1,000,000 pesos, about $80,000, will be taxed 60 per cent. Taxes on inheritances will be increased.

Señor Zanartu explained that the Socialist Government has abandoned any idea of making over the Central Bank into a state bank. The present status of the Central Bank, he declared, is exactly the same as it originally was except that the Government has a majority on the board of directors. The bank is functioning as a private institution.

The Government assured a committee of American citizens headed by Capt. Ralph Wooten, military attaché of the United States Embassy, who acted on behalf of the American Ambassador, Mr. William S. Culbertson, that the situation had been completely dominated and that protection would be afforded. The committee had called on the Government to ask if it could count on protection for the lives and property of American citizens.

Santiago and Valparaiso were quiet. In Valparaiso, carabineros, military and naval forces patrolled the streets.

Naval Reductions Under Hoover Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 24

UNDER President Hoover's disarmament proposal the tonnages which the British and Japanese navies would have to scrap as compared with the United States are as follows:

Ships	Great Britain	Japan	U. S.
Battleships	123,650	88,400	105,400
Airplane carriers	14,100	8,120	*9,950
Cruisers	120,021	77,707	*33,500
Destroyers	†82,171	†46,894	†165,190
Submarines	25,904	45,642	35,050

*To be built. †Tonnage entirely over age.

Rebels Seize Siam's Capital, King Prisoner

Army and Navy Mutiny, Ask Only Constitutional Monarchy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24—Siamese armed forces have revolted, according to information received today at the Department of State from Mr. Kennett F. Potter, chargé d'affaires at Bangkok.

The Siamese navy and army are reported to have seized the King and members of the royal household and demanded the establishment of a constitutional monarchy under the present King. The rebels are reported to be in absolute control of the Government.

Actual leaders of the revolt are not known. One casualty has resulted. Circulars issued declared that martial law has been established and that opposition would endanger the royal family.

Economic troubles are regarded as the chief reason behind the revolution.

King Held, Cabinet Flees, Capital Quiet

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—Fräulein Marga von Etzdorf, German woman flier, telephoned the newspaper Vossische Zeitung from Bangkok, Siam, today, saying the army had mutinied and seized the royal family as hostages to insure the success of a revolution.

The royale palace was surrounded by hostile troops and rebellious soldiers and sailors thronged the streets, she said.

Later, King Prajadhhipok and the other members of the royal family were removed to a warship.

Army tanks rumbled through the streets in the hands of the rebels and machine gun squads were frequently to be seen.

The Cabinet fled, said the Berlin newspaper Tempo, but only the Minister of Trade eluded pursuit.

Economic Conditions Held Cause of Revolt

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Economic conditions have been considered serious in Siam for some time. On April 25 a large group of poverty-stricken farmers presented a petition to the Government demanding loans.

In an effort to balance the budget heavy taxes were imposed on salaries and land which were reported to the Department of State to have caused much distress.

From April 4 to 8 Siam celebrated the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Chaki Dynasty in Bangkok. At that time there were no indications of trouble.

POWERS SCAN HOOVER ARMS REDUCTIONS

British and French Sound Out Official Sentiment at Home Capitals

BUDGETARY LIMITS FAVORED BY PARIS

Civic Organizations Join in Geneva Congratulations on American Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 24—The necessity of having the British and French representatives sound out official sentiment of their home capitals brought temporary adjournment today to the three-power private conversations on disarmament.

The Hoover proposals require thorough study, the British and French gave notice, and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour departed to join his Cabinet colleagues at Paris. Lord Londonderry and Sir Herbert Samuel felt it would be of no value to continue talks until Sir John Simon returns from London some time during the week-end.

Washington's spokesmen hope the French and British negotiators will be at Geneva again soon with a concrete response to the American plan for reducing armaments approximately one-third. These private conversations so far have gone fairly thoroughly into the French scheme of budgetary reduction and various suggestions for abolishing air bombardment and bombers, and approach agreement on the latter.

French See Difficulties

But the American suggestion for cutting down effectives has been but lightly touched. The French find it very difficult to accept this and shrug their shoulders disapprovingly also at the naval reductions proposed in the Hoover program. They regard such a reduction in ships as a victory for Italy by bringing the parity of the French and Italian fleets nearer.

Congratulations and thanks for the Hoover arms proposal were presented to Mr. Hugh S. Gibson today by delegations representing the American Interorganization Council and the United States League of Nations Association which called at the American headquarters hotel.

Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, speaking for the council, announced approval of the Hoover pronouncement and promised the warm support of the groups she represents. Expressing especial satisfaction at the public character of the pronouncement, Mrs. Morgan said it would serve as a bugle call of leadership to the disarmament societies of other countries. Her societies are ready to go even further in disarmament than President Hoover proposed, she declared.

Gibson Answers Felicitations

Mr. Malcolm Davis, Geneva director of the American League of Nations Association, likewise felicitated the American delegation and expressed great interest in the possibility that Washington might be able to reply constructively to M. Paul-Boncour's question: What will the United States do about sanctions for the Kellogg pact in case any nation takes up arms offensively.

Mr. Gibson replied appropriately, promising the American delegation's loyal efforts to achieve some genuine progress in the reduction of the burden of armaments.

More cordial relations have been established between the three-power conferees and Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, president of the arms conference, by the visit of American, British and French representatives to Mr. Henderson late yesterday. They assured the president that the private conversations sought to facilitate and expedite the work of the general commission.

Message Sent to Il Duce

ROME, June 24 (AP)—The Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, today published the following message from the American Secretary of State, delivered by the United States Ambassador, Mr. John W. Garrett, yesterday:

"I deeply appreciate the cordial adherence Italy has given to the disarmament proposal advanced for President Hoover at Geneva, an adherence expressed with so much eloquence and conviction by Signor Dino Grandi.

"I add my personal thanks and wish to tell Your Excellency what a great pleasure I have in the knowledge that our two governments are working side by side for a favorable solution of the disarmament problem."

Arms Cargo Protested

LONDON, June 24 (AP). — Miss Maude Royden, widely-known social worker and pacifist, headed a demonstration at the West India Docks today against a shipment of arms from England to Japan. The deputation went to the water front in a long procession of automobiles, carrying the banner of the recently-formed "peace army." In front of the dock they made speeches in protest against the departure of a steamship loaded with arms for the Japanese.

CONWAY TAKES COMMAND

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Edwin F. Conway today assumed command of the United States Naval Reserve station at Floyd Bennett Field, succeeding Lieut. Richard P. Whitehead, who has been ordered to sea duty.

Time for New Rapidan Talk?

★ ★ ★

MacDonald Urged as Europe's Ambassador; Steps to World Economic Parley Noted

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Those who remember the remarkable triumph of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the United States three years ago, his talks with President Hoover and the subsequent naval conference in London are wondering whether it would not have been well for him to take the opportunity of attending the Ottawa conference and paying another call on the American President.

There are doubtless objections to this course, which would have to be faced. The presidential elections are approaching, and it is obvious that it would be difficult to come to hard and fast decisions. But in any case hard and fast decisions are improbable until after the elections, and that is no reason for refusing to enter into personal conversations that would clarify the thoughts of the two statesmen and prepare the way for subsequent action.

Questions of propriety may also be raised. But they can have no validity. The objections are imaginary. What is not imaginary is the need of full and frank conversations between the statesmen of Europe and the statesmen of America. The visit of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, to Europe clearly produced satisfactory results and dissipated various international misunderstandings. The visit of Mr. MacDonald to America might have an electrifying effect, and in the circumstances would seem to be timely.

President Hoover advised M. Pierre Laval, then French Premier, a year ago that Europe should first come to an agreement on its own problems and then discuss them with America. There is much that indicates the possibility of a unanimous European view, and that unanimous European view will have to be presented to the United States. Doubtless it must be presented formally, but it would be beneficial for it to be also presented with suitable explanations informally; and there is no one who is more qualified to present it than Mr. MacDonald.

In all European newspapers there are special suggestions as to the

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Families 'Move' Land Into Country To Avoid High Taxes in Idaho Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDIAN, Idaho — The John Gruber, Lars Anderson, and S. Berntson families here objected to paying high taxes. They appealed not to the assessor, board of equalization, or the county taxpayers' league for relief. They decided to move to the country.

But no "for sale" sign decorated their houses, nor were the homes disrupted by the rolling up of rugs, packing dishes and books, and crating furniture. Nor were there searches for new homes, farewell parties by the neighbors, and the laborious period of reestablishment in other houses and communities.

Instead of all this the Grubers, Andersons, and Berntsons went to a lawyer, paid $10 for the filing of a petition to have their dwellings and the land on which they stood removed from the village limits, and thus have their property freed from village taxes. They notified their friends of their intention of moving on a certain day by a notice in the town paper.

As the law of Idaho provided that a hearing on a petition for removing land from the city to the country shall be held in the municipality in which the land is situated, the district court moved on this moving day, the judge and retinue of court officers being transferred from Boise to the municipality of Meridian. All of which was much simpler and easier than the usual way of moving.

The court agreed that it was well for the three families to move, and that the transfer of their lands "would not materially mar the symmetry of such municipality"; their neighbors and friends and officers of the village made no protest, and it was decreed that the Grubers, Andersons, and Berntsons no longer lived in an incorporated municipality but were enjoying the less expensive air of the country.

Ancient Barter and Trade Plan Proposed for Goods of World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24 — The old system of barter, whereon some of the great fortunes were built and out of which men erected citadels of power to enthrone dynasties, is to be tried again in this age, if plans of Neidecker et Cie of Paris and New York work out successfully.

This banking firm, of which Mr. M. B. Coles Neidecker is head, has just obtained a charter in Switzerland for the International Commodities Trading Corporation, and negotiations are now on between the latter and the Governments of the United States, Brazil, Chile and Soviet Russia for the exchange of commodities without the intervention of money.

Announcement of the formation of the company was made by Mr. Frederick N. Sard, New York representative of Neidecker et Cie of 40 Wall Street. Mr. Sard said he would leave here within the next fortnight to get the machinery started to inaugurate the scheme of trading in kind.

The trading corporation has been formed without fixed capital stock and proposes to act merely as a clearing house to bring buyer and seller together, Mr. Sard continued. In this way it hopes to overcome the restrictions and obstacles retarding international business as a result of the present world situation.

Mr. Sard said the plans for exchange included United States wheat for Chilean potash, Brazilian coffee for Soviet Russia oil, sugar for rubber, ranging the list of trade. It was believed the scheme would work along similar lines to that evolved between the United States Farm Board and Brazil for the barter of wheat and coffee.

The corporation expects to operate extensively in Latin-America and central Europe, according to Mr. Sard, who said it hoped to make the necessary trades of industrial and agricultural products both across and within national boundaries, dealing both with governments and individuals.

"The corporation is negotiating to take over substantial portions of the coffee held by the Coffee Institute of Brazil, wheat and cotton held by the United States Farm Board, textiles held in reserve in Japan, and other basic commodities which will be delivered in accordance with credit arrangements now being worked out," its prospectus states.

"In addition to acting as principal in such transactions as the offer of industrial goods for agriculture, the corporation also will act as purchasing agent for companies which have funds tied up in foreign countries."

According to the prospectus, Neidecker et Cie. initiated the negotiation for buying substantial portions of the United States wheat surplus from the Farm Board in association with French governmental interests and the chief millers of Europe. This negotiation was attended by a 40 per cent rise in the price of American wheat and is still under way with the Grain Stabilization Corporation, it continues.

Listed among the collaborators with M. Neidecker in the International Commodities Trading Corporation, are the European Grain Cartel and the American Foreign Discount Corporation.

In the Senate investigation into short-selling through its Committee on Banking and Currency, the Neidecker firm was one of those revealed as carrying heavy short interests in the New York stock market, either for its own account or for the accounts of customers, when this was the tendency in the market.

TRAINING SHIPS AID SEA SCOUTS IN BOSTON UNITS

Navy Department Equipment Provided for 'Nautical School'

"Three cheers for the navy" probably best expresses the sentiment of the more than 200 boys in the Boston Sea Scouts division who are making week-end evening cruises in nine navy boats issued to them from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

As the Sea Scout movement is the only organization of its kind to be federally chartered by Congress, in 1927 Congress enacted a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to issue to Sea Scout units such navy boats and equipment as become available on the surveyed list of the various navy yards and naval bases.

These vessels, ranging from 24 to 35 feet in length and being motor sailers, make excellent training ships, as they can be sailed as well as driven by their engines.

The Boston units will make cruises in these boats all summer. Each unit will finance its own vessel, which will be in charge of an adult captain and engineering officer. The Scouts perform all the necessary duties aboard the vessel during the cruises under adult supervision.

For 18 years the Sea Scout movement has been active throughout the country but only recently did it have its inception in Boston. However, the movement has spread rapidly. The Boston division with a membership of more than 200 has been divided into 12 ship units and several patrols. These are headed by approximately 40 adult leaders trained in the Sea Scout Officers School, where under naval officers the leader receives a thorough training in the handling of problems offered by the older boy and to acquaint him with the sea and its problems of navigation, seamanship and boat handling.

The primary purpose of the Sea Scout program is to develop character in the youth and to train him in citizenship. The leaders feel that boys trained in the Sea Scout movement later will be the means of raising the American merchant marine from its present low level.

The Sea Scout units hold their meetings aboard land ships constructed by them in schools, church basements and halls. During the summer, in addition to the week-end and evening cruises, the outstanding Sea Scouts are given a chance to train on ocean-going vessels.

Tonight at the Pops

"Father of Victory," March ..... Ganne
"Fingal's Cave," Overture ..... Mendelssohn
"Mazurka of the Stars" from "Christmas Eve" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Flute Solo: Pasquale Amerena
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz

"Carnival" ..... Cella
(First performance; conducted by the composer)
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Arranged by Kremser
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner

Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee," Scherzo ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Guild of Organists: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Dance, Middlesex Sportsman's Club, Spy Pond, Arlington, 8:15.

Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association, Inc.: Dinner and meeting, 80 Federal Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

All day outing, Boston, Providence and Worcester Clubs of Printing House Craftsmen, Pemberton Inn, Hull.

King's Daughters and Sons: Donation Day and celebration of home's thirty-fifth anniversary, picnic luncheon, Gordon Rest, South Hanson, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Shackleton Seeks the South Pole," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts: Outing and ratification rally, Edgemere Lodge, Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, 1 to 7 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the new England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French prints.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Harvard Gifts Aggregate More Than $7,000,000

Gifts to Harvard University during the past year totaling $7,787,111.97 were announced yesterday by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, at the exercises of the Alumni Association, held in Sever Quadrangle.

According to Dr. Lowell the largest gift was $3,087,078, received from the estate of Stuart Wyeth. From the trustee under an indenture made by Nelson Robinson $1,101,643 was received. The International Education Board donated $979,449 and the Rockefeller Foundation $769,850. Other gifts included $201,116 from the estate of Amy E. Fitzpatrick, $131,066 from the estate of George Willett Van Nest, $133,652 from the estate of Henry Clay Frick and $110,000 from Two-Hundred-Fifty Associates of the Harvard Business School.

At the election of the Board of Overseers at the close of the alumni meeting, the following were chosen for six years: Mr. Minot Simons, '91, of New York, N. Y.; Mr. Daniel Fiske Jones, '92, of Boston; Mr. Albert Arnold Sprague, '97, of Chicago; Mr. George Whitney, '07, of Westburg, N. Y., and Mr. Francis Parkman, '19, of Southboro, Mass. Mr. Nathan Hayward, '95, of Philadelphia, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Elliot Carr Cutler, '09, who resigned when appointed Mosely professor of surgery.

Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association elected for three years were: Mr. Spencer Borden '94 of Fall River, Mr. Robert Haydock Hallowell '96 of Milton, and Mr. Lloyd Kirkman Garrison '19 of New York City. Speakers at the alumni meeting included Judge Samuel Seabury, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; President Lowell, and Mr. Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

Living Costs Drop In Massachusetts

Combined costs of living decreased about 1 2-5 per cent in May as compared with April, according to a report by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division of the Necessaries of Life, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. Decreases were noted in the food, clothing, fuel and light and sundries sections.

According to the report, the purchasing power of the dollar in May, 1932, as compared to 1913 was about 78 2-5 cents. All prices except food are still high. Taking 1913 prices as a base of 100, food cost 96.2 per cent in May, 1932, clothing cost 128.8, shelter 150, fuel and light 154.2 and sundries 151.2. The combined cost of living averaged 127.5 in May.

The combined cost of living in May this year was somewhat lower than in the same period last year when it was 141.1. In 1930 the figure was 156.4. The peak of the cost of living was reached in July, 1920, when the figure totaled 202.6.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and slightly cooler on east coast, possibly with showers in north portion tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature in northwest portion.

Massachusetts: Fair and not so cool in northwest portion tonight; Saturday fair and slowly rising temperatures.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature in south portion.

Vermont: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature in south portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	60	82	Montreal	52	56
Bismarck	72	82	Nantucket	56	72
Boston	56	75	New Orleans.	80	88
Buffalo	52	66	New York	54	78
Calgary	50	78	Norfolk, Va.	72	92
Charleston	84	94	North Platte.	68	86
Chicago	62	72	Philadelphia.	60	82
Cincinnati	62	88	Phoenix,Ariz.	78	110
Denver	62	84	Pittsburgh	56	74
Eastport, Me.	54	68	Portland, Me.	52	72
Hatteras	74	88	Raleigh	72	92
Honolulu,T.H. 7p.m. June23	74	80	St. Louis	70	92
	77	..	St. Paul	62	76
Helena,Mont.	66	88	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	72	88	San Francisco	58	74
Jacksonville.	80	94	SantaFe,N.M.	54	72
Kansas City.	78	92	Seattle	52	68
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington.	62	82
Memphis	80	94	Wichita,Kan.	76	90
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Williston,N.D.	68	90

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 24.
B—Maximum June 23.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 5:07 p. m.; Saturday 5:22 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light al vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

ROTARIANS HEAR VICAR OF LEEDS ON WORLD ISSUE

Man Declared Now Servant of Gigantic Credit System He Has Evolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24—Loss of control of the complex economic machine is the cause of the world's present difficulties, said the Rev William Thompson Elliott, Vicar of Leeds, Eng., in his address today at the Rotary International convention here.

"The mind of man has evolved the gigantic system of credit and this system has now turned and made man its servant," said Mr. Elliott. "Concentration on material enterprises and absorption in material values have empowered the now unmanageable superstructure of man's systems."

Asserting that the tribulations of the present issue from a confusion of values, he declared this confusion arises from man's failure to distinguish between pleasure and happiness.

"The most frequent source of error in our present conduct," Mr. Elliott continued, "is the delusion that an increase in pleasurable physical sensations means an increase in happiness. In fact the two have practically no relation to one another. This elementary confusion is symptomatic of the widespread and deep-rooted error."

Resolutions defining the stand of the organizations on specific issues such as the tariff and disarmament are being debated. It is expected that mass action dedicating the Rotary to a crystallized policy on any subject will be rejected. The international character of the organization would, it is felt, make it impossible to pass resolutions affecting sectional interests.

With one portion of the convention in assembly to consider the facilitation of international commerce, the other part was considering the factor of bribery and secret commissions in reference to world trade. Following the presentation of evidence to prove instances of such undesirable practices, delegates leading the discussion urged the initiating of an international code of business ethics and practices.

The Seattle Rotary Club was host last night to a "three-ring entertainment." To the delegates of the world this western city reproduced some of that atmosphere indigenous to the West in the days of '49. Cowboys and Indians were recalled and there were contests of strength typical of the lumber camps for which the region is also famous.

The names of the general officers for the coming year will be made known late today. The convention, which brought together 5000 Rotarians, is to adjourn tomorrow.

Cotton Shows Gain In Massachusetts

Importation of foreign cotton at the Massachusetts Customs District is increasing. Receipts in May were larger than in any month since June, 1930, when the present tariff act became effective and prior to which large quantities were rushed in to avoid payment of 7 cents a pound duty assessed on long staple cotton. A total of 10,747 bales weighing 7,314,825 pounds came in during May from Egypt, India and China, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

Current stocks of this sort of cotton are now running low, and importers are bringing in more to replenish their supplies. More than half the May imports were Egyptian cotton having a fiber length of 1⅛ inches or more. Duty on this amounts to $351,508, which will be paid when the cotton is withdrawn from bonded warehouses, where most of it was entered upon arrival, to be withdrawn as needed.

Most of this cotton was consigned here by the Egyptian Government from its stocks of 1930 and 1931 crops, which the Government purchased to support the market, much as the Federal Farm Board does in the United States. The balance of the May imports was all duty free, as being less than 1⅛ inches in staple.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN MASSACHUSETS

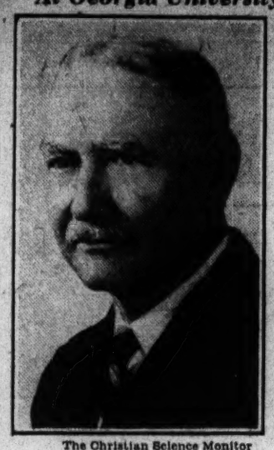
A total of 578 more persons were employed by 99 Massachusetts municipalities during the week ending May 14 than in the corresponding period in April, according to figures just released by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in its monthly survey on public employment. The report, based on returns received from 37 cities and 62 towns, shows 24,674 persons were employed in the May week.

The amount of the weekly payroll in May in these municipalities, which contain over 80 per cent of the state's population, was $654,340, an increase of $21,799 or 3.4 per cent. Manual employees totaled 20,485 in May and other employees, 4189.

RAIL DIVISIONS TO JOIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24 (AP)—The Boston and the Albany divisions of the Boston & Albany Railroad will be consolidated July 1 as an economy move, it is announced, and will be operated from this city under charge of Mr. J. B. Hammill, now in charge of the Boston division.

Chosen Faculty Dean At Georgia University



The Christian Science Monitor
DR. W. H. BOCOCK

Hendren Is Named Dean of University At Georgia School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Election of Dr. L. L. Hendren as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and administrative dean of the University of Georgia, and of Dr. W. H. Bocock as dean of the faculty, has been announced by the board of regents.

Dr. Bocock will aid Dr. S. V. Sanford, president, in the integration of the College of Agriculture and the State Teachers' College, with the university proper—a consolidation recently authorized by the regents.

Dr. Hendren, a native of Carey, N. C., has been professor of physics and astronomy, head of the physics department and chairman of the university committee on advanced credits. He is also chairman of the junior college committee of the Georgia Association of Colleges, a past president of the Georgia Academy of Science and a member of the council of the American Association of University Professors.

Educated at Trinity College and Columbia University, Dr. Hendren joined the University of Georgia faculty 24 years ago, after having been assistant professor of applied mathematics at Trinity College. Dr. Hendren was an outstanding athlete while in college, and has been prominent in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Bocock is a former dean of the graduate school, and has been Milledge Professor of Ancient Languages since 1894.

Confederates Drop Joint Reunion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 24—A resolution calling for a joint reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic was rejected yesterday by the veterans at the Confederate reunion here. The resolution which was nipped abruptly came to the floor without the sanction of the resolution committee and called for a joint meeting of the two organizations next year.

In rejecting the proposal the opinion was expressed that the invitation should come from the Grand Army. A unanimous vote tabled the motion indefinitely.

There are almost as many human dramas here as there are veterans. A moment among them reveals spectacular characters of the adventurous days. There is Gen. J. T. Clinkscales of San Antonio, Texas, who was a member of Forrest's historic cavalry and who later took part in Indian engagements in northern Texas. Another former cavalryman is Maj. G. M. D. Lowry of Valleyhead, Ala., who served under Gen. John Tyler Morgan. A rider in Wheeler's corps, he is the only surviving member of his company presided over by Capt. R. R. Davenport.

Wearing a gray uniform similar to the one in which her father and husband fought, Mrs. Jane T. Rogers came to Richmond from Houston, Texas, for another reunion. She was wearing medals and badges and was carrying a flag that she had taken to 39 other reunions.

THREE DUTY PORTS TO CLOSE IN STATE

Economy plans of Congress call for closing three ports of entry in the Massachusetts customs district, now comprising 11 ports, with headquarters at Boston. The district now is made up as follows: Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Gloucester, New Bedford, Plymouth, Fall River, Salem, Provincetown, Vineyard Haven and Lawrence.

During the calendar year 1931 the duties collected on imported merchandise at Lawrence, Springfield and Worcester, the ports to be closed, totaled $1,256,069, assessed on foreign goods valued at $2,896,636. Lawrence collected more than the others because of large wool imports, which pay a duty of 34 cents a pound.

CAUSES OF WAR ARE EXAMINED BY INSTITUTE

Wellesley Group Hears Address by Prof. Fay of Harvard College

Public and private school teachers, clergymen, leaders of boys and girls clubs, chairmen and members of international relations committees and theological students, were among the 100 persons who attended the first classes of the New England Institute of International Relations which opened a ten-day session at Wellesley College today.

Mr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard College, opened his study of the European international relations which existed prior to the Great War, by summarizing outstanding influences which colored life in the several major participating nations at the critical time in which were formed those combustible elements which precipitated the severing of diplomatic relations. Using his own two-volume work, "The Origins of the World War," Professor Fay continued a line he took last evening when he delivered the opening address of the institute.

He considered that the five fundamental causes of the war were nationalism, economic imperialism, the venality of the newspaper press (in Europe), the existence of secret alliances between the affected countries, and a prevailing militaristic attitude.

Professor Fay smiled mildly as he pointed out that his course was not being put forward as anything in the way of newly discovered, but simply as a contribution to the background of those whose work lays upon them the responsibility of supplying students of international affairs with an accurate knowledge of those elements which inevitably led up to the war.

Rachel Davis Dubois, formerly a teacher in Woodbury and Glassboro (N. J.) high schools, discussed the technique for building and strengthening international attitudes in classrooms and assembly periods. She based her discussion on the premise that there never was a time in the history of the world when it was more important, particularly for young people preparing to share in the world's affairs, to know the facts which have made or broken relations between great nations. The future security and development of the world lay in some considerable measure, she said, in the degree to which average people are conversant with the fundamentals underlying intelligent government.

Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, will speak tonight on the momentarily paramount subject of reparations, war debts and the prospects of economic recovery among nations. With national party platforms devoting a considerable space to the problem of what is to happen next in the question of foreign debts, this lecture will prepare the members of the institute for the further, more technical discussions to follow in the classrooms next week.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

The annual summer exhibition of Boston Art Club members is now to be seen. It consists of sculptures, oils and water colors. Since the membership of the club is not local, works of noteworthy artists living at a distance are included.

The sculptures, outnumbered by far by the paintings, prove to be the more interesting. There is less amateurishness apparent. The painting members vary from bona fide artists to those who dabble with colors on holidays. Yet the conservative art patron may find enough to enjoy in the selection.

Mr. Leon Kroll, a welcome visitor to Boston, holds one of the central positions. The portrait of Miss Pauline Manship adds another to his gallery representing radiant, wholesome, American womanhood. Mr. Kroll, with Mr. Speicher and others, has established an American classical type, and they maintain the type irrespective of distinguishing variations in their models. Certainly it is far removed from the cinema ideal, and who knows, it may help to mitigate the enthusiasm for screen exoticism.

A landscape, "Colorado Canyon," by Mr. Ernest Lawson, is a splendid example of his rugged, luminous, impressionist mode. Mr. Lawson, eschewing detail, replaces it with masses which gain solidity by his ingenious play of color. The pigment becomes hard and jewel-like under his treatment. "Toss and Tumble," by Mr. Frederick Waugh, exhibits waves breaking rampageously against cliffs. For more peaceful fare we may turn to pictures like the one by Mr. H. Dudley Murphy depicting a Mexican aqueduct.

Amidst portraits, Mr. Binder's of Miss Shoolman holds its own for clarity and smoothness. Mr. Binder does not bend or subdue, underscore or distort; his is a straightforward impersonal portrayal, the kind that appeals to tastes generally but which lacks the refreshing, intrusive note of the artist's individuality.

Other noteworthy paintings are Mr. Carl Nordstrom's "Wee Cottage," Mr. Donald Barton's "Bear Skin Neck," Mr. Theophile Schneider's "Checkered Hills."

Mr. Bruce Wilder Saville's sculptured heads are vivid, animate, plastic. Too bad the plaster is not tinted, for the cold white handicaps the sculptor's effect.

Mr. Harold Field Kellogg is the romantic, transferring to metal emotions rather than forms. "The Runner," an expression of the tension and suspense attending a race, has great power. The sculptor manages to lose all sense of the hardness of the material and gives the piece an illusion of immateriality. D. A.

Summer Concerts On Esplanade Rest On Public Support

It seems very little to ask, $1 from everyone who has enjoyed the Esplanade concerts which Mr. Arthur Fiedler has conducted for the past three summers in Boston.

Mr. Fiedler would like to have a season of four weeks this summer. Last year five men underwrote the expense. This year neither these men, nor many of Mr. Fiedler's other friends who would like to, feel equal to assuming the burden.

Confident in the value of the service the concerts represent to the community, Mr. Fiedler has asked the newspapers to help him get money enough to carry on. Not unreasonably, he believes that if the quest is successful this year, it will insure the concerts for other seasons to come.

The Merchants National Bank, 28 State Stret, will receive contributions in an Arthur Fiedler Esplanade concert fund.

At the closing Esplanade concert of 1931, between 20,000 and 30,000 persons were present.

It is not very much to ask. One dollar from each one who was glad to have been there.

New Concerns Set Record in Boston

More new industries were established in Greater Boston during May than in any month since the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been tabulating monthly progress by industrial surveys. New concerns for May totaled 28, which is nine more than in May a year ago and which brings the 1932 total up to 104.

Nine cities and towns were included in the tabulation, of which Boston had 10 of the new industries, Lynn nine, Chelsea three and one each for Brookline, Cambridge, Newton, Salem, Waltham and Winchester. The list of new industries consists of three new factories, three new printing establishments, two manufacturers of women's clothing, and producers of furniture, soap, awnings, batteries and a variety of other commodities.

In addition to the new industries, an imposing list of firms already in existence is given, all of which are reported as expanding. Employment is provided for about 450 persons by the new industries and those that are expanding.

VETERANS LOYALTY LEAGUE ORGANIZES

THETFORD, Vt., June 24 (AP)—Mr. Porter Adams, naval commander during the World War and chairman of the executive committee of the Aeronautical Association, announced today the formation of a veterans' league to fight payment of the bonus to abled-bodied veterans. He said the new organization, to be known as the Veterans' Loyalty League, would attempt to show the "other side of the picture."

The league, he said, would also foster aid for disabled veterans and their dependents. He said the new organization would be nation-wide in scope, and would include on its roster the names of many prominent former soldiers.

UNITED GAS CORPORATION

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Bank loans of the United Gas Corporation amounting to $21,250,000 have been extended one year from July 20, the maturity date.

Big Toronto Bible Class Grows From Six to 2500 in Eight Years

Scion of Famous Family Builds Up Great Institution by Supplying Young Men's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Eight years ago Mr. Denton Massey, a superintendent of the Massey-Harris machinery plant, brother of Mr. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Minister to Washington, and of Mr. Raymond Massey, the actor, established a Bible class in Toronto, consisting of six young men, little younger than himself. Today, in the York Bible class, as it is called, Mr. Massey has 2500 members, besides an associate membership of more than 500 and a radio audience club of 3000 registered members, forming one of the largest Bible classes in the world.

At a monster rally this spring, more than 14,000 people—forsaking the lure of boardwalk parades and spring sunshine, flocked to the great auditorium to hear Mr. Massey speak.

And yet Mr. Massey does not regard himself as an outstanding, or even a gifted speaker. He is simply a young business man who has a message.

The Sunday after Mr. Massey had taken over the class, each brought two more members, making 18 instead of six. After that it was a succession of similar accretions. By autumn the same year, the little group had grown to 90 members, and they then began broadcasting the service. This was one of the first broadcasts of a Bible class in America.

The York Bible class is managed rather like a large business concern, with many channels of endeavor. There is a president, board of directors, executive committee and a staff of paid officers. This governing branch is rather aptly called "the sages."

Besides this personnel, there is a group of majors—each being responsible for five team captains—while each of the latter is responsible for 15 men. In this way it is possible to keep in close touch with individual members.

In order to belong to the class, a man must attend one Sunday out of three. The attendance, however, averages 65 per cent of the membership throughout the year. It includes men of all types, of every religious belief and perhaps every occupation, from newsboys to doctors and lawyers. Some earning $7 a week, some $10,000 a year.

On the boards in the lobbies is a vast array of pinbuttons, each bearing the name of a member. Each man secures his button, wearing it into the class. Those without badges are recognized as visitors. The pins left on the board, after all are seated, provide the names of those absent.

In spite of his responsible business position, Mr. Massey manages to spend 15 or 20 hours a week, preparing his Bible class talk.

He has no dogmas or creeds. He merely gives an inspiring, straightforward call to the younger generation of men.

It was while Mr. Massey was taking a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston that he realized the real need of the young men of this age. At the place where he stayed many youths got together to discuss ideas and topics of the day.

Mr. Massey comes of a family of public-spirited people. Toronto has many landmarks that stand as monuments to his forbears—among these are the Hart House Theatre, where the city's little theater movement is carried on, and Massey Hall, a large concert auditorium.

Stagnant Market Laid to Desertion By 'Street' Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—The situation in so far as stocks and bonds are concerned is comparable to a street car stored in a barn, according to Mr. J. F. Hughes, widely known economist and market analyst.

Mr. Hughes holds that the public is justified in holding back in purchases and investments so long as "important financial interests stay away from them in droves." Commenting on the situation today, he envisaged attempts to supply constructive leadership in the market, but held that "until there is some evidence of such leadership, speculative commitments may conservatively be deferred."

The market analyst declared that the public generally was so discouraged after 34 months of declining prices it was not surprising they should absolutely refuse to run for a street car which they are now convinced isn't even going their way.

"We believe this analogy between a street car and the stock market is definitely applicable to the present situation," he continued. "A street car has to have at least a motorman who sees to it that the car is moving along in the right direction before it will attract any passengers. If the car just remained in the terminal barn without a crew it never would get any passengers. If in this event the management decided that they would allow the car to remain in the barn until they got some passengers, the chances are that the car would never start."

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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

BIG RELIEF BILL OF $2,300,000,000 WITH CONFEREES

Senate Passes Measure Designed to Start Industry on Uproad

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24— The House today agreed to a conference with the Senate to adjust differences on the Wagner and Garner relief bills each of which authorizes the expenditure of approximately $2,300,000,000 to furnish aid to the needy and start industry on the uproad.

A plan of Speaker John N. Garner to have himself, Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic leader, and Representative Bertram R. Snell (R.), Republican leader, represent the House during the conference was balked when Mr. Snell flatly refused to assume the post, insisting the regular order of appointing the ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee be followed.

Mr. Garner acceded and appointed as conferees: Representatives James W. Collier (D.), Mississippi; Charles R. Crisp (D.), Georgia; Henry T. Rainey (D.), Illinois; Allen T. Treadway (R.), Massachusetts, and Isaac Bacharach (R.), New Jersey.

Both Republican and Democratic members of the House are agreed that Congress must act quickly to take care of the unemployed. Mr. Snell held, however, that the conference would have full authority to write a new bill from the Senate and House measures.

Senate Conferees

The Senate conferees named by Vice-President Curtis are Senators Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa and Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, author of the original bill.

During the six days of debate on the measure scores of amendments were proposed to take care of practically every form of need. The bill itself was adopted by the Senate yesterday amid a flood of "ayes" without a roll call vote.

The chief provisions of the bill as adopted by the Senate follow:

A $1,460,000,000 fund for loans to states or political subdivisions and public corporations for financing projects of a self-liquidating character and loans to private corporations for self-liquidating projects devoted to public use.

A $500,000,000 bond issue for emergency public works construction with work to be spread over the entire country as a means of affording employment for the idle. This would be divided as follows:

Federal aid highways, $120,000,000; emergency construction on public roads in national forests, national parks, Indian reservations and unappropriated public lands, $16,000,000; river and harbor projects, $30,000,000; flood control projects, $15,500,000; Hoover Dam, $10,000,000; air navigation facilities, $500,000; light house tenders and vessels, $950,000; aids to navigation, $2,860,000; engineering work, coast and geodetic survey, $1,250,000; construction of yards and docks, Navy Department, $10,000,000; public buildings, $100,000,000; army posts, $15,000,000. The remaining $177,940,000 to be spent on projects selected by the President.

A $40,000,000 fund in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation available to the Secretary of Agriculture to finance sales of surplus farm products in foreign countries.

A sum of $300,000,000 for direct relief loans to states.

Added to Major Bill

Although the Senate had already approved the $300,000,000 relief fund for states in a separate bill, the provision was added to the major bill just before passage because House leaders had served notice that they would not consider the fund as a separate bill. An amendment was adopted providing that the states whose legislatures are not in session at this time may borrow from his fund up to one-third of their allowance on application of the governor.

President Hoover has denounced the provision for a public works bond issue carried in the Senate bill and he has characterized the Garner bill, with which the Senate measure must be combined, as "pork barrel legislation."

There is a question whether he will give his approval to the compromise measure that comes to him for signature, inasmuch as it is certain to contain a public works provision.

The President's advisers in the employment field have told him that public works are not the most effective way of promoting employment.

At the last minute Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire attempted to make the bill less objectionable to the President by putting in his hands the carrying out of the bond issue provisions, but his proposal was rejected 50 to 20 and the administration of the fund was left with the Treasury.

After the bill was passed and senators were no longer bound by the five-minute limit on debate, Senator Moses denounced the whole measure in scathing terms.

HOBART ANNOUNCES BISHOP BRENT CHAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y.—Formation of the Charles Henry Brent Professorship in International Relations in memory of Mr. Charles Henry Brent, former Bishop of the Episcopal Church Diocese of Western New York and former Chancellor of Hobart College, has been announced by Hobart College officials. Mr. Leonard A. Lawson, professor and head of the department of history, has been appointed to the chair.

The choice of the field of international relations as the most fitting memorial to Bishop Brent was made because, in the opinion of college officials, such a field best represents Bishop Brent's ideals and his place in history both as an advocate and a worker for world unity in religion and world friendship among nations.

Chicago Collects $4,500,000 to Pay On Back Salaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 24—After unsuccessful efforts to get a federal loan to pay overdue salaries of city employees and school-teachers, Mayor Anton J. Cermak announced today that he had been able to release $4,500,000, covering two weeks' salaries. This was made possible through an emergency appeal to local bankers and large taxpayers who have promised to "come through" with enough money to cover the outlay.

Many of the big taxpayers have been holding up their tax payments awaiting court adjustments but have been persuaded by the Mayor that they should, as a patriotic duty in this time of stress, pay up to 75 per cent of their bills now, pending adjustment.

Part of these taxes are outstanding for 1928 and 1929, as well as 1930, the last bills sent out. Payment of money on these accounts is the only hope of raising funds for catching up with the delinquent salaries which have caused real suffering and hardship among public employees and school-teachers, the Mayor stressed.

The $4,500,000 gives two weeks' back pay to about 21,000 city employees, including policemen and firemen, and 14,000 school-teachers. Distribution of the pay began this morning. The school-teachers have not had any money since April, and in all they have between five and six months' pay coming to them—a total of some $18,000,000. The city is about two and one-half months in arrears in payment of salaries to other employees.

Insurance Groups Act on Securities

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners adopted unanimously yesterday a resolution calling for amortization of life insurance company securities on an investment basis to reflect par at maturity.

This resolution was designed to offset the market price of government, municipal and other "amply secured bonds" and to amortize them at "their true value and intrinsic worth."

The recommendation was made at the closing session of the convention by its committee of securities valuations of which Mr. George S. Van Schaick, insurance commissioner of New York, was chairman.

Discussing the reason for the convention's recommendation, Mr. Van Schaick said, "The amortization of bonds for life insurance companies is based on the theory that amply secured corporate bonds, which in all probability could be held to maturity, would be paid at maturity. Such bonds were thus placed on the same basis as real estate mortgages."

Suffrage Debated By French Senate

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—The Senate discussed woman suffrage yesterday while hundreds of women packed the gallery to hear the debate.

Four senators favored granting suffrage to women in France, almost the last of the major powers where women have no political voice. They pleaded that women served their country in war time, and charged that withholding the vote was taxation without representation. One senator opposed equal suffrage. The discusion will be resumed next Tuesday.

The Senate also received a bill which would eliminate from the civil code the obligation of a wife to obey her husband. Under the measure a husband would not have the right to open his wife's mail. A wife also could enter business, acquire property and sign legal documents without the consent of her husband.

KIDNAPING BECOMES FEDERAL OFFENSE

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Hoover Wednesday signed a bill making the transportation of kidnaped persons across state lines a federal offense punishable by imprisonment.

The Patterson-Cochran bill provides that whoever knowingly transports a kidnaped person from state to state or to a foreign country shall be punished by imprisonment "for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine."

WOOLSEY ELECTED S. P. C. A. PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The election of Mr. George M. Woolsey to the presidency of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was announced yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Frank K. Sturgis who had been president since 1921.

The new president is a member of the stock exchange firm of H. N. Whitney & Sons. He became first vice-president of the society in 1929.

Tills Literary Soil of City and Country

By Paley, New York-The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM FREDERICK BIGELOW

Editor of Good Housekeeping Maintains Common Touch

Bigelow's Background of Farm, School, Church and 'Suburbia' Gives Fine Perspective—Builds Magazine on 'Good Stuff, Well Written'

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
Fifth of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One day an advertising man who had at least to make a good pretense of telling in a speech how an editor can know what his readers want in their monthly magazines went to Mr. William Frederick Bigelow and asked him what it was best to say.

Mr. Bigelow is editor of Good Housekeeping. He has the serious mien of an old-time country minister, but people in the trade call him "Bill." He was born in Milford Center, Ohio, but he seems to have that direct, homely simplicity plus a certain not unpleasant angularity of manner and thought which sometimes leads people to suppose a man is from Vermont when he is from Ohio, and from Ohio when he is from Vermont.

He has been editor of Good Housekeeping for just a shade over 19 years. Of course it is a perennial joke, whether the public makes the magazines or the magazines make the public. So it is a question whether anyone can really say. Still Mr. Bigelow ought to have everything that could make an authority, if there could be one on this delicate matter.

"Good Stuff, Well Written"

The morning clamor of Eighth Avenue sifted persistently through the windows. It is a nice office. Not very large, but faithfully early American.

He sat turned a little left-wise in his chair. He does not smile too easily. He is careful what he says. From time to time he says nothing at all, only making a little steeple of his fingers and thinking. He has a high forehead that gives his expression emphasis. He lacks the ease of conversation of an Otis Wiese but it is clear that he conscientiously studies life and that he would not sit on a fence in an important matter.

"And what did you recommend that the man tell his audience?" I asked Mr. Bigelow.

The suspicion of a smile loped across his face. "I couldn't claim to know, to really know," he said. "I could tell him that I think any editor has made a mistake if he puts something into his magazine that he doesn't like himself. When I began to work on the job that carried us from a circulation of 250,000 to 2,000,000 I really had one idea to go on. I meant to make a magazine I would buy for myself if I saw it on a newsstand. With stories and articles and poetry that you could analyze as good stuff, well written."

"You wouldn't want me to ask you what 'good writing' is, would you?"

Even the secretary permitted herself a little communal laugh at that.

Mr. Bigelow hastily pointed out, "No, I wouldn't. Besides, I said good stuff, well written. Not good writing."

Dares to Be Suburban

I have heard people say that "Bill" Bigelow has an extremely sensitized finger on the reading pulse of the people. You can't ask a man if that is true. If he has not a superhuman check on himself he will claim more than he has. If it is true, he may not even know it, for he will have been more occupied with the people than with himself.

But there are facts which might make it true of this man. He dares to be suburban, if I may put it that way, in a world which has gone into a tailspin over being metropolitan. He lives in a little town out in New Jersey where he has been on the board of education for 15 years and served as its chairman for eight.

"Out of working on that board I got the genesis of the best series of articles I think we ever had; on whether religion shall be taught in the schools."

He is president of the board of trustees of his church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School, and believes in the missionary movement, and expresses himself on the subject of music, church and community.

Knows People of the Soil

Back in Ohio he was a farm boy. He worked hard on a 250-acre tract. He knew that there is nothing in the world to match the experience of plowing up a furrow with a team of horses, and why. And a lot of other things that will never be lost magic to people who have their roots down in the soil, no matter how a people rushes onward into the vortex of a machine age.

He went to Ohio Wesleyan at night. When he finished his farm work he got a grounding in reading, reading and reading. Especially news of literary people, and reviews of their books. He got to thinking he wanted to have something to do with the making of literature; though not to be a writer. He didn't want to write, if you can imagine one such person in the whole of the world. He wanted to choose and print other people's writings.

When he got out of college he struck out, with no definite objective, for New York. In some odd way he got into Wall Street, and a job in an insurance broker's office.

Four months went by and the gap between collecting insurance premiums and actively participating in the literary movement of the times became spacious.

Customarily we think it is as easy for aspiring writers to enter an important editor's office as it is to dash up Mt. Everest for tea.

He heard there was a job at Cosmopolitan. A proof-reading job. Vaguely knowing there was such a thing as proof reading, he went in and asked if he could have the job. Surprisingly they said he could. On the way home he took out a book on proof reading from the library. That night he boxed with proof-reader's signs in his sleep. The next year they gave him something a little more hilarious to do than proof reading. By 1909 he was the editor of Cosmopolitan. From that time on to May Day in 1913 he was smoothing and polishing a talent which, as editor of Good Housekeeping, has made him a person a lot of people know a lot about.

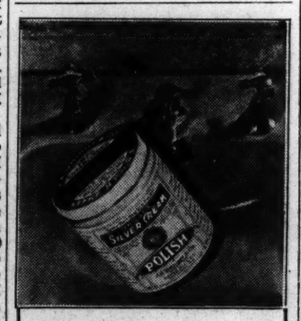
Editors Appreciate "Kick-Backs"

Speaking of his editorial experiences Mr. Bigelow said:

"We had an uproar about the article we had on 'The Other Presidents.' It came quickly, too. We do not usually get quick reactions, the way you get them in a newspaper office.

"We like 'kick-backs.' They're like a good game of squash. They pull us out of ruts. I never let an article that has appeared in Good Housekeeping be answered. I make sure the first article is something I am willing to let the magazine say, then let it go. If it sets people thinking enough so they have the impulse to answer back, that's enough. It is the aroused feeling that matters, not what could be said in reply."

The people who make up the bulk of a household magazine's circulation have never seen New York and never expect to. You meet them out in the suburbs and in small towns and in medium-sized cities where people still hill up their own beans late in June and water their lawns after the sun has gone down. And don't fume if they can't have a new car every year; and believe everything that happens in the movies could only happen in the movies. Of such is the Bigelow audience.



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Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Sentry Anti Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. 75 cents postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. Sentry Products Co., 70 Locust Street, Boston, Mass.

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Cane Sugars
Refined in U. S. A.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Liberal Leaders Discuss Capital Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST PARK, Penna., June 24—Plans for reorganizing capital are up for discussions and analysis by leaders of the so-called liberal group in the United States at a series of meetings in connection with the eighteenth annual summer convention of the League for Industrial Democracy here.

Opening last night under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, the discussions will last through Sunday. Among the speakers at the first session were Dr. Paul Blanchard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee of New York; Mr. Pierce Williams, executive director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and Dr. Elevine Burns, Columbia University lecturer on economics.

Dr. Blanchard held that "capitalist planning" has come too late to save the present business system. Continuing, he said: "Of business men's plans, the most helpful is that of Mr. Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, but it would lead straight to American Fascism, unless a strong labor movement existed to curb the power of the gigantic trusts he proposes.

"Compulsory government planning is essential to effect any reconstruction of our industry. We cannot trust private capitalists to do their own planning because their interest in industry is a class interest. We need a national planning agency with the interests of workers and consumers represented."

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO ROAD

WASHINGTON, June 24—St. Louis-San Francisco, in a second application to the Interstate Commerce Commission has asked an additional loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $4,390,098 to meet July 1 requirements instead of $9,364,808 originally figured.

Perseverance and Canal Boat Make New Home for the Elders

'Ark' in Harlem River Not Only Provides Quarters for Joe and Wife but Shelters Many Unemployed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Under the shadow of the railroad trestle at 133d Street, where the Harlem River divides Manhattan and the Bronx, stands a canal boat which has come to be as remarkable a contraption as ever was beached on city land, thanks to the home-making bent of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Elder, who live aboard with their piano and six dogs. Day after day, Westchester and Connecticut commuters have seen from their train-windows the progress of accumulation, until now the Elders' abode is undeniably ark-like, and even a fence of packing-box boards, a striped awning lettered "Tropical Trading Company" and flower boxes cannot make it look land-locked.

Four years ago the Elders didn't have any place to live. The river had seeped into the foundations of their house until one day it turned right over into the water and everything with it except Mrs. Elder, who sat on the bank holding a frying pan, a police puppy and Joe's overcoat.

Joe told her not to cry. They'd get started again, he said; it just took persevering. And sure enough the river came along and brought them a 17-year-old canal boat that stood 90 feet from stem to stern. It was Joe's for $10, and he built a shanty forward, and today anyone can locate that river ark by the sign on an enamel washtub top announcing "National Negro Boat Terminal."

It has come to be just that for a good hundred of the members of the race that the hard times have left without work. They have parked their decrepit motor trucks and motor cars around and have made mess quarters pending better days.

"I'm caring for nearly a hundred colored boys out of work," Joe Elder said. "I get them odd jobs. There's no breadlines around here. The white people care for their own; it's only fair that we care for our unemployed, too. I've got three colored men—ship's carpenters — at work restoring those four launches tied to my boat. We raised them from the river."

Packing case strips have made a trellis for the ark's entrance, and nasturtiums and calla lilies grow in enamel wash-bowls out of a wrecked apartment house.

On board the ark the full "duplex" effect is realized. The music room is on top, and Joe, who is 43, can do a handy bit of pounding on the piano, his accomplishments in the musical line extending as well to the saxophone and violin.

Downstairs are make-outs galore, beginning with the bathroom lined with wrecked electric refrigerator walls—enamel, gleaming whitely. Joe Elder introduced the shower with a turn of a knob that sent a swish of water from the ceiling. A very old boiler in the corner was, he said, "hot water for the missus."

When you are starting out from scratch, there is many a treasure to be salvaged from the river, including boilers, Scotch bagpipes, ancient radios, motorcar engines, old stoves, battered chairs and flower boxes.

But the day of chief triumph is now at hand. None of these worn-out odds and ends is worth much unless you have a seeing eye like Joe's. It was all because he knew when a thing offered possibilities that there are going to be electric lights in the Harlem River ark this week.

"I've made my own electric light plant," he said. "I got hold of a two-cylinder engine off a concrete mixer. Then, before you knew it, there came along a three-horsepower dynamo. I hooked 'em up, strung wires on the boat and when it's in shape all I'll have to do will be to crank up the engine and the lights'll pop on."

Hay Made in Rain Found Improved By Drying Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24—The old adage "Make hay while the sun shines" is being put on a shelf in the antiques department, at least by a share of agricultural America.

The growing farm practice is to make hay while it rains and thus save the sunny days for other chores; or perhaps a family picnic down at the lake.

Artificial drying of hay and other farm crops is being extensively used in the middle West, East and South, and will spread throughout the entire humid region from the Missouri River east, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was told here by Mr. R. B. Gray of the United States Department of Agriculture. The hay crop can be cut, brought inside, and artificially dried while it rains torrents outside and the chances are the quality will be improved, Mr. Gray asserted.

Experiments have been conducted in several states in electrically wired hot beds and gardens with beneficial results, Prof. Ben D. Moses, University of California, reported. Such experiments have shown, he said, that electricity results in stimulated growth, earlier blooming, earlier bearing of vegetables and earlier blooming of flowers as well as increased production.

Bunk!
—says the famous
ALEX MORRISON

DON'T LOOK UP! DON'T HURRY BACKSWING! DON'T PULL IN! DON'T DROP LEFT SHOULDER! DON'T OVERSWING! BE SURE TO PIVOT! KEEP LEFT ARM STRAIGHT!

...and he guarantees to Improve Your Golf in Just Five Days!

Alex Morrison

GRANTLAND RICE, Editor of *The American Golfer*, says, "Alex Morrison has been working for years on simplifying and developing a clear picture of what is needed to play better golf. He is something more than a fine teacher of golf. He is also one of the few who have made a close study of breaking up tension, which is the curse of every game played."

REX BEACH says, "Morrison knows more about his business than I will ever know about mine. He has taken the golf swing apart and examined it, piled up loose parts, reassembled them and put the whole thing into smooth running order. To watch him execute a shot is to realize that he has mastered the elusive principles of the golf stroke to a nicety which makes the swing of most experts look crude. You will find here the soundest, the simplest, the most sensible help you have ever found."

"If the Pulitzer Fund were to offer a reward for golf instructors," says BOB DAVIS, "Morrison would grab the coin every year. He is the most celebrated golf instructor alive."

AT LAST Alex Morrison has done what thousands have urged him to do: put his way to learn the correct swing within reach of every one anxious to improve his game.

"Alexander the Great" is, as Bob Davis says, "the Wizard of Golf Instruction." His instruction brought Babe Ruth down into the 70's—enabled Doug Fairbanks to shoot 72 (on a par 71 course) in Los Angeles—helped big-framed Rex Beach shoot 154 for 36 holes in tournament play, and slender Clarence Budington Kelland get into the 70's. He has taught Jack Dempsey, the slight Charles Chaplin and the bulky Paul Whiteman, Grantland Rice, Rube Goldberg, Paula Stone, Annette Kellermann, and scores of others. Whatever golf lessons he chose to give were given at a charge of $200 for 12 lessons.

He is on the staff of The American Golfer, has written for Ladies' Home Journal, American Magazine, Popular Science, and others. He has given lectures and exhibitions all over this country and Canada. Although this left him little time for tournament play, Alex has demonstrated that he can play the game with the best of them. In addition to defeating several of the leading players he has set many course records. Recently he tied the course record at Winged Foot (the scene of the 1929 American Open) with a 68. He has no less than 30 attested scores ranging from 65 to 69 over championship length courses; a few of them, for example, the Brackenridge Park at San Antonio with a 69; Pasadena Golf Club, 69; the Detroit Golf Club (South Course), a 66; and 69 at Denver Country Club.

For Those Bewildered by a "Plague of Don'ts"

Alex Morrison has just gotten out a book which clearly describes and pictures his simple way of learning the correct swing. There need be no question in your mind about being able to learn through a book like this one. It is sold not on promise but on performance—on a definite guarantee that it will improve your game, or cost you nothing.

So many "don'ts" are running through his mind that they show in his knees, his shoulders, and his whole stance.

This fellow is considerably worried about his wind-up. The correct swing banishes all worry about ANY stage of a shot.

If you know Alex Morrison, you know that he is the arch enemy of Golf DON'TS! His last fifteen years have been spent to help the man so typical of thousands of golfers: the man who stands grimly before his ball "concentrating," with his knuckles white with tension, and the cords in his neck swelling with strain. Alex Morrison is out to help the fellow who really gets too little amusement, satisfaction and benefit from the game—who merely exchanges business worries for golf worries—who is in a constant panic about doing the wrong thing.

The Secret of the Correct Swing

If you are "stymied" by your apparent inability to apply seemingly simple principles, if the usual advisory jargon and generalities haven't gotten you anywhere, if you realize that mere intense concentration, will-power, and practice alone is not the real answer—then you will be interested in how Alex Morrison can change your whole viewpoint, in his book, "A New Way to Better Golf."

First, he tells you how to banish mental tension and nervous strain, and how to play with muscular freedom and mental relaxation.

Then he analyzes the eight stages of the Correct Swing—not "correct" because it is the way he does it, but correct because of the structure of your own body. For years Morrison has studied anatomy and mechanics. As he has proven, when the proper muscles cease to function the wrong ones take charge—and you inevitably get a bad shot.

In simple terms and clear photographs he shows these eight stages. He proves by actual photographs there is not even a "pivot" in it! He gives you no such advice as is bewildering and killing the game of the gentleman pictured above. Then, having shown you how to get the Correct Swing, he shows how easy it is to put it into practice—in every shot, from drive to putt.

SEND NO MONEY
5 Days' Examination and a Double-Guarantee

The Morrison Golf Guarantee	
If Your Present Score Is	In One Month You'll Score
130	115
120	110
110	100
100	92
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75	73

Send no money with the coupon below. When the book is handed to you, pay the postman only $2, plus postage charges. Read it for five days. If you are not "sold" at once—OR if you put Mr. Morrison's suggestions into practice and within one month you don't reduce your score in accordance with the little chart shown here, you may return the book and your $2 will be refunded. Clip and mail the coupon—without money—now. SIMON W. SCHUSTER, Inc., Dept. 226, 386 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Formerly in the high 80's. Now in the low 70's

CLARENCE B. KELLAND
Formerly in the 90's. Now in the 70's

PAUL WHITEMAN
Formerly over 100. Now in the 80's

REX BEACH
Formerly in the 80's. Now in the 70's

SIMON & SCHUSTER, Inc.
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New York City

Please send me Alex Morrison's new illustrated book, "A New Way to Better Golf." When the postman delivers it I will pay $2, plus postage charges.

It is distinctly understood that, if I care to, I may return the book within 5 days. It is also understood that, if putting Mr. Morrison's instructions into practice does not—within one month—reduce my score as indicated in the schedule shown above, I have the privilege of returning the book. In either case my $2 is to be refunded at once.

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Address.....
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☐ Check here if you are enclosing $2 herewith, thus saving postage charges. Same refund privileges apply, of course.

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PRESS WARNS OF NEW FASCIST MOVE IN CHINA

Plea Is Made for Caution in View of Japan's Aggressive Mood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Leading Chinese newspapers express concern over the growth of a movement similar to Fascism in Japan, which they believe will have far-reaching effects upon the relations between China and Japan. Editorial writers express the belief that reactionary Nationalists now have firm control of government in Japan, and that their hold is not likely to be shaken in the near future.

"As Japan's nearest neighbor, China is likely to feel first the effects of such a movement," says the Sinwanpao. "The Chinese people will need all their strength to resist the steady Japanese encroachment which may be anticipated. They can no longer afford internal wrangling."

The China Times believes that the Nationalist political sect which directs Japanese policy is planning a revolution as profound as that which occurred in the restoration of 1868, which will place absolute control in the hands of a Fascist group.

"This group has already made it clear that it intends to intensify the 'strong policy' toward China," says the paper. "The first phase of this policy is annexation of Manchuria and Mongolia, which will be carried out without regard for the opinion of the League of Nations or western countries. The next phase may possibly be an armed invasion of parts of China proper.

"We are not equipped at present to engage in open warfare with Japan. But the Government's policy of prolonged resistance seems our best method for meeting the attack which a Fascist Japan might be expected to make. We may have the satisfaction of knowing that the entire world would view a Fascist Japan with an anxiety almost equal to our own, and that in the long run it will be as futile for Japan to defy the world as it would be for any human being to move a mountain over an ocean."

The Shun Pao (Shanghai) declares that the growth of the Fascist movement in Japan is particularly disturbing to Chinese observers, because it lacks such leaders as Benito Mussolini, and is therefore less calculable. "With firm guidance, the Japanese Fascists might accomplish apparent good results, at least temporarily," says the newspaper. "But Fascists without an able leader, in Japan or elsewhere, may be compared to unbridled horses which are likely to destroy themselves and those in their path. Because the Chinese are so close to this danger, they must be particularly attentive to it."

All Chinese newspapers, even those which advocated open warfare with Japan a few months ago, are now urging caution. Editorial writers appear to be unanimous in approving passive resistance in the form of boycott and military preparations and in discouraging any prospect of renewed civil wars.

Youth Calls For Democratic Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

Amendment, and (5) relief for families of veterans in distress as opposed to general bonus legislation.

Traffic in Arms Deplored

Miss Addams, presenting the appeal for a party stand in favor of peace and acts which would lead to peace, said she regarded "with horror the results of unrestricted trade in armaments and of the profits derived from their manufacture and sale." She also declared that "the adjustment of the whole questions of war debts and reparations is essential to world prosperity."

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, secretary of the League of Nations Association, advocated immediate membership in the World Court and greatly increased coöperation with the League of Nations and other international agencies in promoting world peace and prosperity.

Mr. Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, declaring that the power issue is the most important one before the people of the country, warned the convention against "power lobbyists" in their midst, and urged them to purge themselves of the "reactionary Democrats who by playing ball with President Hoover," had made possible the consumers' tax on electricity in the new tax bill and blocked Muscle Shoals.

Fight Over Two-Thirds Rule

The fires in the Roosevelt steam roller were lighted today. Supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt definitely announced that they would throw the full weight of their delegates behind abrogation of the two-thirds rule. This makes certain a bitter floor battle in the convention over the issue, with a last-ditch fight by anti-Roosevelt coalitions to block the move. If the Roosevelt strategy is successful it will probably mean the prompt nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

The decision of the Roosevelt leaders on this bold stroke of strategy has altered the whole complexion of events here, and subordinated every other matter. On the one hand, Roosevelt leaders are in full control of the resolutions committee and believe they can carry the convention with them. On the other hand, leaders of the respective minor candidates are making common cause, and joined in a chorus of denunciation today.

In addition to this development, the political scene here today was enlivened by the first big parade, in connection with the arrival of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland; by a meeting of the resolutions committee, and also of the Victory drive committee, at which party funds were discussed.

Plan to Keep Smith Off Floor Discussed

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 24 (AP)—Mr. J. M. Gardenhire, a delegate to the Democratic national convention, announced today he would sponsor a resolution to deny the privileges of the convention floor to ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith and to declare him ineligible as a presidential candidate "unless and until he assures the delegates that he will abide the action of the convention and support its nominee."

Mr. Gardenhire, Counsellor-General of Tennessee and a former Smith supporter, issued a statement, attacking the former Governor for his "remarkable interview" in Chicago a few days ago "in which he declined to say whether or not he would support the nominee for President to be made at the Democratic convention in Chicago next week."

"It is almost unbelievable," he continued, "that former Governor Smith would assume such an attitude, especially in view of the fact that he has been showered with favors and honors at the hands of the Democratic Party. His utterances in this interview were arrogant and dictatorial, evincing an utter disregard of the party's welfare.

"Let us hope that Governor Smith really did not intend to convey the impression that he would refuse to support the nominee. Probably he intended to threaten and coerce the convention only. A stinging rebuke should be administered to this arrogant and defiant man by the Democrats at Chicago. On what meat hath this Cæsar fed that he has grown so great?

"It is high time to deal vigorously with a man who seeks to thwart the will of the majority of the party and who obviously intends to wreck it unless he can coerce the party into accepting his will with reference to candidate and platform."

Modern Photography Reveals the Invisible

The Christian Science Monitor—© Lieut.-Col. W. R. Mansfield

RESULTS OF THE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

At Left: Ordinary Photograph of an Apparently Blank Document. At Right: Same Document Photographed With Ultra-Violet Rays

Ultra-Violet Rays Bring Back Words Which Ancient Documents Once Bore

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — How an apparently blank sheet of old crinkled parchment was revealed by invisible ray photography to be the letter of credence from Louis XVIII of France presenting Count de Chioseul Goffier as Ambassador to Mahamut II, the Mighty Prince, the Great Emperor of the Mussulmans, is told by Lt. Col. W. R. Mansfield, British handwriting expert.

Colonel Mansfield has been for many years an investigator of documents, particularly those from which words have been erased. The erasing of words by means of a chemical ink eradicator is, he said, a simple matter, but it has taken him 10 years to bring to success his method of reproducing by photography with the ultra-violet rays the words which have been made to disappear.

The photograph is taken through a silver screen about as thin as gold leaf. This has to be perfect, as the slightest hole, however small, would spoil the picture.

The document in question was acquired by Mr. J. Jill, who had reached Constantinople in the course of a world tour on his bicycle. A curio dealer, who had got it with a lot of junk from the Palace after the revolution, gave it to him in an envelope on which was written in English, "To His Imperial Majesty, the Great Emperor of the Turks." The parchment inside was apparently blank except for the faintest trace of a few unreadable words and the impress of where a seal had been.

Mr. Jill on his return to England sent it to Colonel Mansfield who was able the same day to send him a photograph and translation of the full text, with the exception of a few words which still remain in doubt. The document is signed over the seal by "Votre très cher et parfait Ami, Louis, Empereur de France."

One of Colonel Mansfield's latest achievements is the photography of old documents in which the original writing has been removed and new writing substituted. He is able to hold back the new in the photograph and bring out the old.

Newark's Houses Still Outrank Its Apartments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 24—Second only to New York City of the 18 largest cities of the United States in population density, Newark continues to favor the small house, rather than the apartment.

A survey of dwellings made by the Newark Chamber of Commerce and reported by Mr. E. W. Wollmuth, executive vice-president, shows that the one- and two-family homes are continuing to hold their own.

The report shows that, as of Jan. 1, 1932, there are 46,799 dwellings in the city with a housing capacity for 121,113 families. Of this total, 14,188, or 30.31 per cent, are of the one-family type; 18,900, or 40.39 per cent, of the two-family type, and 13,711, or 29.29 per cent, of the multi-family type. The sum of both one- and two-family dwellings, 33,088, represents 70.7 per cent of the total dwellings. Of the 13,711 multi-family dwellings, those of three or more families, 7172, or more than half, are of the three-family size.

Apartment houses, however, are making some headway even in this city, as witness the recent construction of the Prudential Insurance Company's model low-rent 406-family group of buildings on Fleming Avenue. Next in order come two houses built for 81 families each, one apartment house for 77 families, one for 68, two for 66, and 27 apartment houses for approximately 50 families each.

Climbers Heading For Alaskan Peak

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, June 24 (AP)—Hoping to be the first persons to make a west side ascent of Mount Fairweather, five men including three Harvard seniors, were en route yesterday to Lituya Bay on the southeast Alaska coast.

They left here by boat for Juneau, where they expect to complete their journey by plane. Mount Fairweather is called "the world's highest coastal mountain."

Mr. H. Bradford Washburn Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., who attempted the climb two years ago, heads the party. Others are Mr. Walter Everett, Mr. Robert Bates and Mr. Richard Riley, Harvard seniors, and Mr. Harold Baumgarten, member of former Austrian Olympic ski teams. Mr. Robert S. Monahan, Pawtucket, R. I., advance leader of the group, is already at Lituya Bay with supplies.

Humble Little Soap Bubble Tests Strength of the Mighty Steel Girder

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Soap bubbles can be used to test the strength of a skyscraper's steel beams.

Prof. P. A. Cushman of the University of Michigan explained to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers today a method he has developed to determine the shearing stresses in torsion, or twisting, and bending of metal cross sections.

By his soap bubbles apparatus he has determined that torsion stress is as much as 50 per cent greater than hitherto believed. Thus entirely new computations may be established in structural engineering.

Over an opening the exact size and shape of the cross section of the girder whose torsion stress he is determining, Professor Cushman stretches a film of soap. Then he forces air underneath to round the film slightly, giving the effect of part of the surface of a bubble.

With a pointer he makes a contour of the film by a series of dots in much the same manner as a surveyor draws a contour map of a hill.

The slope of the soap film at the boundary is used in determining the shearing stress, for its mathematical equation is the same as that of the cross section of the steel beam or bar.

The process is similar for finding the shearing stress of a beam subjected to bending, except that air is not forced underneath the surface, which is irregular instead of flat.

At the meeting of the American Physical Society yesterday, Mr. K. T. Bainbridge of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, Swarthmore, Penna., announced that the newly discovered isotype of hydrogen weighs nearly —but not exactly—twice as much as ordinary hydrogen.

He determined this by weighing with exceptional accuracy the concentrated hydrogen produced by investigators at Columbia University. Natural scientists at the meeting speculated as to whether formation of the new, heavier hydrogen from protons and electrons might explain part of cosmic radiation in the same way that Dr. Robert A. Millikan has suggested similar formation of helium may account in part for cosmic rays.

'Admen' Indorse Hoover Arms Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Unqualified indorsement of President Hoover's proposal for world armament reductions was voted by the Advertising Federation of America at the closing session of its twenty-eighth annual convention here yesterday. A resolution passed unanimously by the federation characterized the proposal as "a sound business plan" and saw in it the means to "maintain an adequate self-defense among all nations, added to the assurance of peace and yet save the people of the world from 10 to 15 billions of wasted dollars in the next 10 years."

Mr. Edgar Kobak, vice-president and general sales manager of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, of New York, was elected president of the Federation, succeeding Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges, member of the executive board of the (New York) Sun, who was elected chairman of the board of directors. Vice-presidents elected were Mr. George W. Kleiser, president of Foster and Kleiser, of San Francisco; Mr. John B. Gaughen, president of the Addcraft Corporation, Detroit, and Miss Helen L. Rockey, assistant advertising manager of the New York Edison Company and past president of the League of Advertising Women of New York.

Mr. Charles E. Murphy, attorney and past president of the advertising club of New York, was elected treasurer, succeeding Mr. Joseph H. Appel of John Wanamaker, who continues on the board of directors, and Mr. Arthus H. Brayton, editor of the Merchants' Trade Journal, Des Moines, was elected secretary, succeeding Mr. Robert L. Johnson, vice-president of Time, who also continues on the board of directors.

UNITED GAS CORPORATION

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Bank loans of the United Gas Corporation amounting to $31,250,000 have been extended one year from July 30, the maturity date.

CANBERRA GETS BILL TO DROP GOLD STANDARD

Reserve to Be Converted Into Liquid Securities Held in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — By the bill to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act recently introduced into the House of Representatives by the assistant treasurer, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, and assured of a speedy passage, Australia formally renounced the gold standard and based its currency upon English sterling.

The bill empowered the Commonwealth Bank Board to convert any portion of the then existing £10,509,000 gold reserve, held against the note issue, into sterling. This meant that the reserve against the note issue would be converted into English liquid securities and held by the Commonwealth Bank in London, earning interest instead of lying idle in the vaults in Australia.

The profit derived from the sale of gold, then estimated at about £3,000,000, was to be reserved by the Bank Board for the purpose of stabilizing exchange or for the note issue. The statutory provision for a reserve against the note issue, ranging from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the notes in circulation, will be maintained. Liquidity was insured by provisions that English sterling reserve should consist of balances with English banks, bills of exchange payable in sterling of a maturity not exceeding three months and British Treasury bills or similar obligations of the British Government.

On the question of whether Australia should link its currency to gold or to English sterling, the Assistant Treasurer said that only a very few countries, notably the United States and France, had been able to keep on the gold standard. It appeared evident that sterling was on the winning side, and offered the better escape from the evils of continued deflation. Sterling prices already were stabilized, while gold prices continued falling.

The case for Australia linking with sterling was overwhelming. More than half the Commonwealth's overseas trade was with the British countries, and nearly the whole of its obligations were expressed in sterling.

When the bill was introduced into the Federal Parliament, the Commonwealth note issue amounted to £52,303,426, for which there was a gold reserve of £10,509,000 or about 20 per cent. Sale of this amount of gold was estimated to yield £13,500,000 in sterling.

Time Called Ripe For New Rapidan

(Continued from Page 1)

best means of putting before America the European case on reparations and debts, on disarmament and security, on gold and tariffs; and it is taken for granted that at a later stage—beyond Lausane and beyond Geneva—representatives of the United States will sit at a round table with representative European statesmen and will debate the method of converting more or less regional accords into universal accords.

Certain problems are in one sense primarily European, but for their final solution they must be treated as European-American. European debtors and creditors, for example, are bound to come to a genuine agreement; but if that agreement is to have the desired results in the domain of economics, it must be expressed in friendly declaration forwarded to Washington. The European document, as Mr. James L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, says, must be "compact of truth and courage." It is a necessary preliminary to official consultations with the United States. There must be evolved a scheme of world action at once, practical and clean, if world problems are at last seriously to be faced.

Yet that will not be enough. Everybody is looking forward to a world economic conference which some months hence will be held either at Lausanne or London or, as Mr. John Maynard Keynes, the economist, suggests, at Washington itself. That conference will be decisive. Final failure there may be disastrous.

It follows that this must be no improvised conference in which confused solutions are tentatively put forward, to be refused and thwarted. Real preparation is needed and parties must know in advance on what terms they are to meet and what objectives they are to attain.

It follows that anything which will prepare the ground should be welcomed eagerly. It is for this reason that I suggest that Mr. MacDonald, renewing his successful experiment of three years ago, and fortified by his European prestige, should at once be invited to make arrangements for another visit to Washington and to the Rapidan.

Beaux-Arts Prize Won by Draftsman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Mr. Richard H. Granelli, an architect's draftsman, is the winner of the Paris prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, it was announced today. The award includes $4050 and 18 months of study at the Ecole Nationale de Beaux-Arts in France.

Mr. Granelli has been studying architecture nights during the last eight years, and was one of 580 contestants who entered the competition in architecture last January. The problem presented them was a design for a national opera house suitable for erection in Washington, and 10 weeks ago the number of competitors had been reduced to four young men.

The Granelli design was chosen last night by a jury of which Mr. Joseph H. Freedlander is chairman. Mr. Max Abramovitz, assistant in design at the school of architecture of Columbia University, was named alternate.

Newfoundland Begins Task of House Cleaning

(Continued from Page 1)

reorganize the financial system, while Mr. R. J. Magor, well known in the Canadian business world, accepted the task of overhauling the Government's commercial activities, such as the railway, postal and telegraph services.

Civil Service Reorganized

In the last session of the Legislature drastic cuts were effected in the Civil Service, and educational grants, ministers' and members' salaries were reduced, and taxation was materially increased. Further, a new system of financial control was instituted. As many revelations made during the last session clearly showed, such a check was necessary to prevent extravagance.

There are strong factors indicating that Newfoundland has learned its lesson and is determined to re-establish itself. The fishing population has gone back to the fisheries with renewed vigor. Already several of the banking schooners have returned from their first trips with large catches. In coöperation with the British Government, the Fisheries Research Bureau has been organized.

A Land Development Association, formed by volunteer citizens to encourage people to increase the cultivation of the soil, has received a splendid response. All round St. John's and in other settlements numerous allotments have been planted. Land has been cleared extensively, and hopes are held to avoid the present imports of $3,000,000.

In the mineral and timber resources both of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Dominion preparations are under way to meet the expected trade recovery. The first development of the Labrador resources has already started. Immense deposits of marine shell have been found on the shores of Hamilton Inlet. The first cargo of the product will be shipped within the next few weeks.

Germany's Good-Will Cruiser Warmly Welcomed in Alaska

Captain and Crew Join American Soldiers and Sailors in Memorial Day Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The German cruiser, Karlsruhe, has just spent 11 days here on its international good-will tour. The ship since it left Kiel, Ger., last November has visited in British, Spanish, Mexican and Indian Island ports.

Capt. Erwin Wassner, commander of the Karlsruhe, said that everywhere they had been cordially received.

In commenting upon world peace and the Karlsruhe's mission, Captain Wassner said "the primary cause of war is hatred, jealousy and greed among peoples and nations, which is largely due to misunderstanding. When people understand each other, realize that all have kindred ambitions and desires, a better feeling will exist among nations and races."

"We are in hopes," he continued, "that through this trip the countries will understand us better and in turn our young men will express more toleration and genuine good feeling toward the people of other nations because of their increased knowledge. For, after all, the young people are the future guardians and promoters of national and international welfare."

The officers and crew of the Karlsruhe were very graciously received in Juneau. Every member, including officers, cadets and enlisted men, through the courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce, saw the chief points of interest in and around Juneau.

The Governor gave a reception to the officers, while the townspeople opened their doors to everyone on board. Several civic entertainments were given to sailors by the town, and in return the Karlsruhe band gave a number of concerts.

A notable sight was the Memorial Day parade. Nearly a hundred civic representatives participated along with the soldiers and sailors of the United States. Captain Wassner along with Captain Dench of the coast guard vessel, Tallapoosa, rode at the head.

From here the Karlsruhe will proceed to Sitka and thence to Seattle and Portland, Ore. The Karlsruhe is scheduled to reach Kiel during November.

TIPSY DRIVING LESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—One thousand men and women have lost the privilege of operating automobiles in South Carolina because they have been found guilty of driving while under the influence of liquor, the State Highway Department has announced.

Drunken driving on the whole, however, has decreased gradually since the law against it went into effect last July 1, highway officials say.

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MAPPED GLOBES THE PRODUCT OF AN EARLY ERA

Theory of Spherical Universe Developed Through Many Centuries

Recent developments in automatic directing compasses, which have brought invaluable assistance to aerial navigation, also have aroused interest in the invention of celestial globes which were such a boon to navigation even before the dawn of the Christian era.

The desire of men to reduce to a small scale the vast material universe; to fashion for themselves small working models of the heavens and the earth upon which they could map out their own paths as well as those of the stars, came early in their experience. Crudely at first did they fashion their maps; on flat surfaces, in clay, in stone. These were pictorial maps and lasted to the time when mathematical surveys became the first requirement of a good chart.

Men watched the stars. In the midst of the night they sought their meaning. And out of their wonderings developed curious theories. They imagined stars as children of the Moon-mother who brought them out only at night when the jealous sun, who had no children, was around on the other side of the earth. Or they believed the stars were fastened in crystal spheres and moved at different speeds. Each speed caused a different musical tone, the combination of which produced beautiful, mellow harmonies audible only to the mythological gods.

Watched the Stars

And again men watched the stars. Gazed upon them until they faded into the coolness of the dawn. But with that dawn came a new light which illumined men's understanding of the universe. They discovered that they were inhabitants on the outer crust of a great revolving ball. They beheld stars, not as fixed on a flat surface, but dotted irregularly through illimitable space surrounding this ball. Then they came to the conclusion that the earth and the heavens must be spherical.

It is obvious that the beginnings of globe construction must have followed this adoption of the spherical theory. Globes, thus, were not invented in a short time, but were the results of a development extending over many centuries.

These spherical maps were divided into two classes—celestial or spherical charts of the stars and terrestrial or spherical maps of the earth. But as the heavens were before the earth, so celestial globes were invented many centuries before terrestrial globes. And though the belief of a spherical world was widely argued for centuries by even the most learned of men, there appears to have been little doubt as to the spherical shape of the stellar universe.

Just who was first to teach this theory is not known, although the Sicilian historian, Diodorus Siculus, attributes it to Atlas of Libya. Thus originated the fable of his bearing up the heavens upon his shoulders. Others give credit to Thales (640-548 B. C.) and subsequent geographers, such as Archimedes, Crates and Proclus, are said to have improved upon it.

Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria (ca. 87-150 A. D.) has given detailed description of how globes should be made. He advised a dark background to "resemble the night and not the day," and the stars, he said, might be marked with yellow or such other color as one might select, "having due regard for their brilliancy and magnitude."

Most Ancient Globe

But what is believed to be the most ancient celestial globe extant is the Atlante Farnese, estimated to date from the third century before the Christian era. Most of the earliest globes were made by the Arabs, at least five of which, dating from the thirteenth century A. D., have been preserved. These early people preferred to use a metal foundation for their globes and engraved upon them the fixed and wandering stars. Their astronomical calculations were so carefully recorded on their globes that more detailed information regarding their knowledge of astronomy is known today than of any other people of that time.

Even before man began to use terrestrial globes or magnetic compasses, mariners were navigating strange seas guided by the stars and their celestial globes. Discoveries of new lands, improved methods of cartography, growing knowledge of astronomy all necessitated almost constant revision of globe maps. However, they became not only records of geographical and astronomical knowledge of the day, but recorded also, in successive steps, progress of this knowledge.

Down through the centuries, globes not only have been considered symbols of scholarship in general, but they have been of constant value to man in his studies and in his voyages. Today, celestial globes are of immense value especially in educational fields, although they are not used as widely as terrestrial globes.

Plain, slated spheres also are used by instructors and students on which to plot out with chalk or crayon problems in astronomy, solid geometry or spherical trigonometry and other mathematical calculations.

Any number of intricate and interesting problems can be worked out on these spherical maps of the stars with the aid of the handbook which usually accompanies them. Even today, new stars, planets, comets occasionally make their initial bows to the material universe and those interested in them naturally are eager to chart their courses. A globe is of particular value in accomplishing this.

Here Is How the Ancients Pictured the Skies

Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLE GLOBE OF THE CELESTIAL UNIVERSE

This Is Said to Be the Oldest Globe Extant. It Dates From About 200 B. C. It Was Part of a Marble Statue of Atlas Supporting the Heavens on His Shoulders. The Hand Is That of Atlas. Globe Is on Exhibition in the Royal Museum at Naples, Italy.

PEACE WORKERS SCAN SENATE'S TREATY POWERS

Evanston Institute Sets Record for Attendance at Evening Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 24—Tripling the attendance expected at its evening lectures, the Mid-West Institute of International Relations for Peace Workers is rounding out its first week here of round table discussions, lectures and forums. The institute, sponsored by the American Friends Committee of Philadelphia, is held on the Northwestern University campus.

"Young people who have had caravan experience are here," said Mr. E. Raymond Wilson, dean of the institute. "They have spent weeks traveling through the country, talking peace before business men's clubs, women's organizations and church meetings, and they are looking for more facts and inspiration. Teachers, ministers, college students, organization workers and plain citizens have enrolled. Others who came to Chicago mainly for the political conventions are attending some of our meetings."

A series of lectures began yesterday by Dr. James W. Gardner, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, on "American Foreign Policy," in which he pointed out that one great deterrent to the peace movement today is the peculiar organization of the treaty-making power of the United States.

"The United States Senate is a great obstacle to the advance of the peace movement," declared Dr. Garner. "This is largely due to the fact that one-third of the membership of that body has the controlling power. Liberia is the only other country I know of where the treaty-making power is organized in the same way. This obstacle makes it impossible for the United States to speak with a united voice to the rest of the world in making treaties."

In discussing our Latin-American policy, Dr. Garner urged a return to our traditional policy of recognizing the Government actually in power in South America without regard to the internal question of legitimacy.

"I propose that before this Government attempts to intervene in a South American country," he continued, "it should first consult the governing board of the Pan-American Union and get its advice. It may not be imperative that the United States take the advice, but at least it would be better for this governing board to pass an opinion."

LESS LOSS SEEN UNDER NEW BILL ON BANKRUPTCY

Credit Men Told Plan Before Congress Would Bring Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 24—At least one-fourth of the annual $1,000,000,000 loss by American business through bankruptcy or on the auction block can be stopped by enactment of the bill now in Congress embodying improvements in bankruptcy administration, it was stated today by Mr. H. E. Chasmer of the fraud prevention department of the National Association of Credit Men, in session here.

The amendatory measure, suggested by President Hoover, has as its main purposes an increase in creditors' chances of collecting from bankrupts, opportunity of honest business men to realize more from their credits than is possible under the present law and the tightening of procedure against unscrupulous dealers who deliberately use the law to defraud creditors.

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison, who recently was chosen dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and who conducted a nation-wide investigation of bankruptcy conditions, explained the proposed amendments to the credit men. He stated that it was an encouraging fact that the proposals have been universally indorsed by bankers, business men and workers, emphasizing that the American Federation of Labor recently came forward as one of the most enthusiastic champions of the reconstruction program.

"The laboring man and the salaried worker," Mr. Garrison said, "are particularly interested in the measure because of its suspended discharge feature, which gives them two years in which to make restitution. This allows them opportunity to make good on their obligations and in the end receive final discharge without having been in the meantime stigmatized with the odious term 'bankrupt.' This out-of-court procedure is likewise available to the business man, but the dishonest business man will find it more difficult. He will have to explain, under close examination, what became of his assets."

Aside from deliberate fraud, Mr. Garrison said, the most cumbersome and costly part of the present bankruptcy laws is the maintenance of large numbers of expensive referees in all parts of the country, many of whom, he said, are fine, honest men, but "perform their work in a most unbusinesslike and perfunctory manner." The proposal, he said, is to cut down and consolidate this force. He declared that the only opposition that has arisen to the bill now in Congress has come from those who profit by bankruptcy proceedings. All but three of the many men who appeared before the Senate committee to oppose the amendments, he declared, were men who gain directly at the expense of the harassed merchant who finds himself thrown into the bankruptcy courts.

Duke University Obtains Henkel Printing Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Duke University at Durham, N. C., has recently obtained a genuine primitive printing press, a machine older than the famous Washington press, one as elementary in structure as the famous Gutenberg, the first press of Europe.

It is the printing press of the Henkel family of New Market, Va., which was in use there for a number of years, the first German language press operated south of the Potomac River.

In 1804 the Henkel family established a "printing house" at New Market, and in 1806 Ambrose Henkel made the old hand press which is now in the Duke University library. With the exception of a large iron screw, it was constructed entirely by hand. The old press now at Duke is the one on which the Henkels did the work which made them famous in early American printing.

The university library has some of the old books printed on the machine, including religious material and textbooks in both English and German. One of the interesting products of the press was a weekly newspoper in German, published between October, 1807, and June, 1809. It was a small paper, measuring but 10 by 15 inches.

The machine's bed is a block of solid granite, measuring about 26 by 21 inches. Type was set by hand, locked on this base and then inked with a large ink ball, wool covered by soft leather, which still hangs on the side of the press.

The paper was fastened in the frame, which held it tight under a metal strip and folded over the type. The granite base with its type and paper were rolled under an iron block by the turn of a crank. This block was but 21 by 14 inches and could cover only one-half of the base at a time.

From the year 1806 to about 1830 the Henkel press and the Henkel family made a great contribution to the early printing in the South. The press had always been in the possession of the Henkel family until it was bought from Mr. Elon O. Henkel and taken from Virginia to Durham. It is displayed in the general library at Duke University, along with a number of books imprinted on it, and many of the lead and wood cuts used in illustrating various texts.

Steel Houses Built in Four Days To Sell on One-Mortgage Plan

New Corporation Seeks to Avoid Traditional Financing System and Furnish Good Homes Quickly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Houses of ready-made steel that can be set up or taken down in four days and which may be exchanged for newer and better models, is the next step in the housing field, it was revealed in an announcement yesterday by General Houses, Inc., which is organizing for such a project.

Details of the plan were given out by Mr. Ralph McA. Ingersoll, managing editor of the magazine Fortune, who said the aim of the new corporation is to replace the "traditional financing system" with a simplified one-mortgage plan which will place within the reach of the small home buyer a superior house and land of the combined value of $4000, payable in monthly installments of $30 each.

While the corporation has not yet been financed to the market point, Mr. Ingersoll said that various engineering and commercial studies necessary to its development have been made possible by such representative industries as the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, and the Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

As designed by Mr. Howard T. Fisher of Chicago, each house will have five or six rooms, stand one story high and be equipped with electric refrigeration, heating units, plumbing and wiring. A flat roof and numerous windows characterize the exterior of the structures, the plans for which are based on surveys of the housing field that showed 50 per cent of urban families are paying less than $35 a month rent.

"These families," Mr. Ingersoll said, "are unable without severe sacrifices to purchase the present type of small house selling for $6000 to $8000 with monthly interest and amortization charges of $50 or $60 a month before taxes and depreciation."

An ultimate development of the scheme, Mr. Ingersoll continued, will be state legislation to squeeze the water out of land values and check the contingent development of land booms, followed by the acceptance of a one-mortgage plan which will cover 75 per cent of the cost of land and house and entirely eliminate the second mortgage.

The new corporation holds that "since private industry cannot alone acquire the necessary land at the proper prices, nor alone secure the future of that land once it has been built upon, there is every reason why a working coöperation of private interest and public control should be developed."

Walker to Delay Answering Seabury

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Receiving the right from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to choose his own time to reply to the removal charges against him, Mayor James J. Walker will not let the task of answering delay his departure as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, it was learned yesterday. The Mayor is leaving here for the West today or tomorrow, and said that he would take up the matter of his answer upon his return, ending all possibility of a decision in the case before the national meeting adjourns.

While the Governor failed to fix a time limit for the Mayor's reply, it was believed that his answer would be expected within the customary 20-day period. Meanwhile, it was observed here that not even the request letter from the executive chamber bore a date.

Copies of the eight volumes of testimony before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee, which concluded its inquiry into the Walker-Tammany administration with the Mayor's appearance in open hearings, were sent to City Hall last night from the office of the inquiry counsel, Judge Samuel Seabury, upon request. It is known, however, that the Mayor already has given his defense its main study.

Western Nations To Honor Heroes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Association for Honoring the Liberators of Nations of the Americas has been organized here to commemorate great historical dates and outstanding events in the careers of the great heroes of the western world. Branches of the association will be established in all capitals of the western nations.

The officers are: Honorary presidents, Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union.

President, Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; honorary secretary-general, Dr. E. Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan American Union; secretary, Mr. George A. Finch, assistant secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Virginia's Folk Songs Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More than 500 songs, with 125 tunes, have been received from interested Virginians by Prof. Arthur Kyle Davis Jr., of the department of English of the University of Virginia and archivist of the Virginia Folklore Society, who is seeking a complete compilation of Virginia folk songs.

In a review of his work published in the current issue of the University "News Letter," Professor Davis explains that the present task is a follow-up of the work which culminated recently in the publication of "Traditional Ballads of Virginia."

Sponsored by the Virginia Folklore Society, the first task was to collect and preserve the old English and Scottish ballads that drifted across with the earliest settlers and that have been preserved ever since in oral tradition in Virginia. Words and music of these elusive old songstories were copied down exactly as they were sung and sent in to the archivist.

Cunard Liner Tests Coal and Oil Mixture

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP) — The Cunard liner Scythia has just completed a run across the Atlantic with one of her boilers heated by a secret coal and fuel oil mixture which it is said may revolutionize steamship propulsion. It is also looked upon as a possible aid to the coal industry.

Mr. A. W. Perrins, combustion expert of the Cunard line, who conducted the experiment, declined to talk about results, but unofficially they were said to have been successful.

The use of the mixture, it was claimed, would reduce operating costs by cutting down the use of fuel oil and would also be of considerable assistance to the coal industry. The run by the Scythia was from Liverpool and Queenstown to New York.

Thimbleful of Air Said to Contain 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 Molecules

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—The air is seeded with floating radium dust.

This dust proved its presence by clicking like telegraph keys here Wednesday before an audience of physical scientists attending the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The radium "air man" was Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Barthol Research Foundation, Philadelphia, and one of the world's foremost physicists. His radium set was made for rare scientific gadgets. He used it to illustrate his amazing description of the unseen, unfelt things constantly floating about man and even touching him.

In every thimbleful of air, he said, there are about 1000 broken particles, many of them smashed by impact of the radium rays from the air. In the same thimble there are 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 uninjured molecules, or particles.

These 1000 broken particles (ions in scientific language) account for the seepage of electricity through the air. They supply the electrical lubrication.

Only part of the broken particles are produced by radium collisions. Many of the others are broken by hits of cosmic rays. Dr. Swann illustrated by tuning in another set upon which the cosmic rays coming through the roof of the building at the moment struck with resounding clicks. He expained that these rays are shafts from space, their nature not yet determined.

The same kind of ions, except that they are inside the body, were used to explain "learning" by Dr. John N. Washburne, of Syracuse University.

He spoke of the learning called conditioned-reflex, which is essentially habit—that is automatic.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR NEGROES OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The fourteenth annual session of the state summer school for Negroes here has attracted 114 teachers from the two Carolinas, and the outlook for the success of the summer school term is one of the best in recent years, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president, said recently.

A schedule of lyceum entertainment will include Miss Ethyl Wise, coloratura soprano; Mr. Lawrence A. Oxley, Negro worker with the State Welfare Department; Miss Julia B. Delaney, dramatic reader and lecturer, and the Boston Sextet.

MRS. HOGAN STAR OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. — The Grand Chapter of North Carolina, Order of the Eastern Star, elected Mrs. Marjorie Hogan, of Charlotte, Grand Matron, at its annual session here, and chose Charlotte as its next meeting place. Mr. George F. Bennett of Greensboro was elected Grand Patron.

Theater Rate Cut Declared Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24—The new federal amusement tax, instead of digging into the pockets of the public, may react favorably and result in a reduction in box office prices at the theaters, in the opinion of Mr. Sidney E. Samuelson, of Newton, N. J., president of the Allied Theater Owners of New Jersey, Inc., at the opening of its thirteenth annual convention here Wednesday.

"I believe the new tax will be instrumental in bringing about a reduction in theater rates that have been kept at high levels by the 'big fellows,' or producer-exhibitors, in an effort to hide the shameful extravagance in Hollywood," Mr. Samuelson said.

"The members of our organization, generally designated the unaffiliated independent exhibitors, have made every effort to force the larger combines to reduce the box office prices and I feel that the latest development may make such a move necessary. The movie-going public cannot afford to pay the present prices and certainly would not be expected to carry the additional burden of taxation. It will mean a choice between the reduction of schedules or empty houses."

PLAN FOR TIN CURTAILMENT

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The modified plan for curtailment of production of tin has been approved by the signatory governments, and will be put into effect on July 1, says the New York Office of the International Tin Company. The plan provides for cessation of production or rigid control of output in July and August, and thereafter for releases at the rate of 10 per cent a month for 10 months of the metal so controlled.

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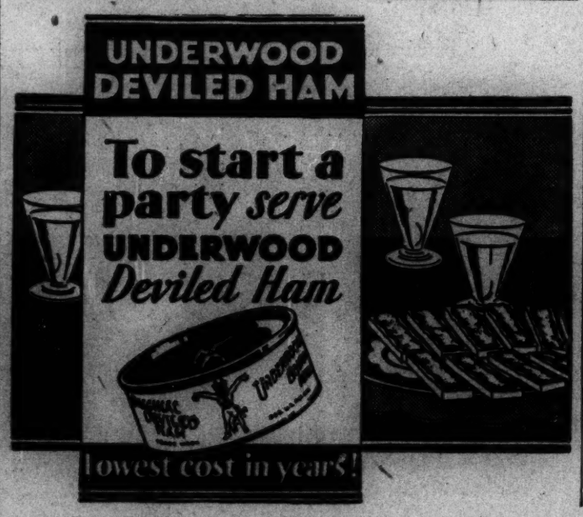

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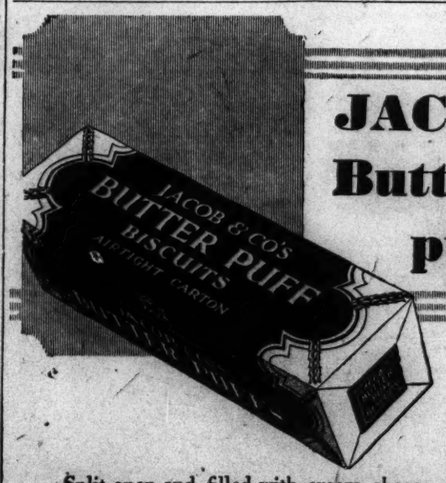

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Salads in Pepper and Tomato Cases

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SWEET green peppers and ripe red tomatoes, those versatile and Christmas-colored vegetables of midsummer, are useful receptacles for salads as well as palatable salad ingredients. When lettuce is unavailable or scarce—(and it frequently is in midsummer if the weather is torrid and local gardens must be depended upon for the supply of salad greens)—pepper shells and hollowed-out tomatoes furnish salad receptacles that are garnishes as well. They are excellent, too, for use with an all-on-the-plate supper as they keep the salad from spreading to other foods.

In the case of tomatoes a bit of green around the red vegetable provides a more pleasing touch than the vegetable used alone, but this greenery may be furnished by such not-to-be-eaten garnishes as carrot tops or the feathery fronds of grown-up asparagus.

Pepper shells in which salads are to be served may be hollowed out in two ways. The tops may be removed and the seeds and membrane taken out, with tiny slices cut off the bottom if necessary to make the vegetable stand up. Or the peppers may be split lengthwise, cleared of seeds and membrance and a half pepper used for each serving. The choice between whole peppers and halves will depend largely on how large a portion of the salad filling it is desirable to serve. For the heartier salads the half shell is preferable while vegetable salads of which large portions are desirable will be more appropriately served in the whole pepper shells. The chief drawback to salad service in whole pepper shells is that they are more difficult to break up gracefully—and the pepper itself really should be eaten.

Peppers may be sliced when they are serving as salad holders, though in this case, as with the tomato shells, it is desirable to add a little garnish of some sort. Cheese fillings are the most usual choice when the vegetable is to be sliced. Mashed cream cheese, softened with a little cream and salt, and with finely chopped pimento added, may be used, without the addition of gelatin, as a pepper stuffing provided the stuffed vegetables are left in the refrigerator several hours before an attempt is made to slice them. Mayonnaise is the best dressing choice for this salad.

The following recipe for a sliced pepper salad combines Philadelphia cream cheese with canned tomato soup and gelatin:

Heat slowly
1 small can condensed tomato soup with
Slice of onion, keeping it below the boiling point. Crumble in a
4-ounce package Philadelphia cream cheese, removing the mixture from the fire as soon as the cheese is melted. Remove the onion and combine the hot soup and cheese with
1 tablespoon gelatin swelled in
2 tablespoons water. Add
2 tablespoons minced green onion and
¼ cup finely chopped carrots. Pour into
Pepper shells when it begins to thicken and let stand in refrigerator until firm, then cut in thin slices. Serve with
Mayonnaise. This tomato gelatin might be served in pepper halves, but in this case small ones should be chosen as the tomato soup mixture makes a very rich salad.

Some fruit salads, particularly those with grapefruit or pineapple ingredients are good to serve in pepper cases.

Combine
Grapefruit pulp, fresh or canned with an equal amount
Diced celery and a
Few walnuts or pecans marinated in French dressing for a few minutes, and fill pepper shells.

Mayonnaise or a boiled dressing with sour or whipped cream added is used as a topping.

The familiar Waldorf salad combination of diced apples, celery and nuts moistened with a mild boiled dressing or one to which cream has been added, is good in pepper shells. It will be prettier if unpeeled red apples are used. Also interesting for the color combination it affords when used in pepper cases, and very palatable besides, is a potato salad to which diced beets have been added.

Cabbage slaw is a good filling for either pepper shells or hollowed out tomatoes. Particularly when it is used with the green vegetable its appearance is made more interesting if the top is sprinkled with paprika or if it is mixed with a dressing that has been colored with paprika. Diced cucumbers also are best mixed with a colored dressing when served in pepper shells.

Cottage cheese mixtures may be used as the filling for either peppers or tomatoes. Mixed with olives, nuts or both, such a salad combination may be mixed with French dressing and topped with mayonnaise or it may be used with just the mayonnaise topping. A cottage cheese mixture that is attractive served in pepper shells takes its color from minced pimentoes which are mashed and mixed rather liberally with the cottage cheese. Mayonnaise is used for this combination. Celery, cottage cheese and minced pimento also make a colorful combination that is tasty.

A meat or fish salad may be served in either a pepper or a tomato case, although it is more usually found in the latter. A crab meat or shrimp salad, however, makes an extremely colorful picture in a green pepper shell, and other meat and vegetable salads may be served thus.

Two salads that are best used with tomatoes are those which enclose asparagus tips or deviled egg within the vegetable case. For the asparagus salad the canned stalks or freshly cooked ones may be used. They should be long enough so that tips will protrude a little way above the top of the tomato. Mayonnaise is best used with this salad.

For a deviled egg and tomato salad a half of a stuffed egg is placed, filling side up, in the hollow of the tomato, with a spoonful of dressing over the egg.

Slices of tomato—thick ones—or pepper rings may be used as the background for salads. For instance, a spoonful of chicken or potato salad may be served on a slice of tomato or a few stalks of cooked asparagus may be inserted through two or three rings of green pepper.

THE RECIPES on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

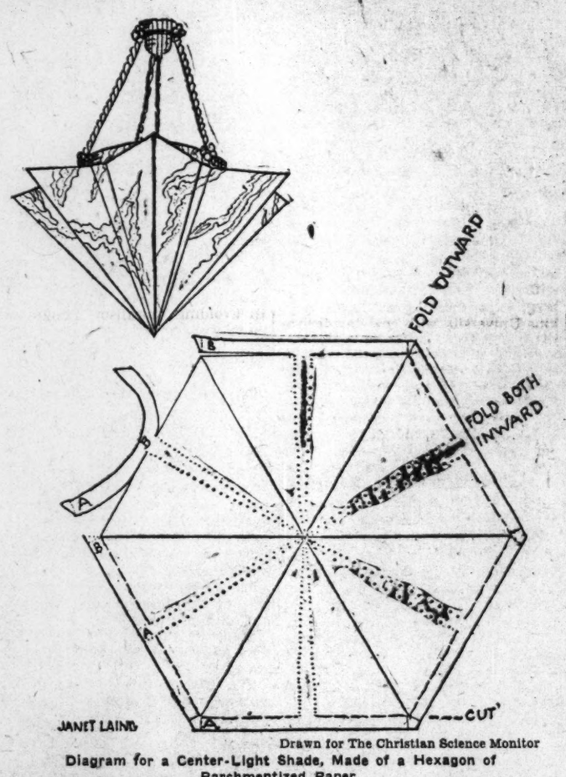
When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

To Make a Six-Pointed Light Shade

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW center-light shade is often all that is needed to bring a more cheerful atmosphere into a room. Such a change need not be costly if a lamp shade seen recently is copied. Its angular lines lent special charm to a simply furnished modern room, and the light shed through the peach-shaded, alabaster-like paper was soft and cheerful, without being too dim for a center light.

As this shade is of the indirect lighting type, a thin lamp shade of vellum should be chosen. Or, as in the original, a thin but tough parchment paper may be bought, then stained and oiled, thus producing an original and beautiful effect capable of great variation. The square of parchment paper to be treated was laid on newspapers and smeared on the upper surface with linseed oil; turned and smeared on the other side. Some oil colors, in this case gamboge, orange and terra-verte green, were squeezed onto a plate. A dab of orange was taken on the oily pad and rubbed here and there on the square; then some of the green was applied in irregular splashes, but not too freely. The next pad was gamboge, and this clear sunny yellow was sponged between the other colors to give a background to the whole. Remembering that the light in the shade would weaken the effect of the color, it was made as strong as would look well when the lamp was unlit. The orange was applied more cloudily than the green, which was put on in marble-like streaks, so that the effect when lit was one of yellowish alabaster with green marbling. This scarcely diminished the light, but gave it a slightly sunny character. The oiled and stained paper was hung to dry for two days.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for a Center-Light Shade, Made of a Hexagon of Parchmentized Paper.

Cutting and Folding

The shape of this lamp shade is arrived at by drawing a hexagon. A sheet of paper 27 inches square is suitable for a medium-sized room. Rule lines lightly in pencil from point to point of the hexagon. Mark the center of each of the panels so formed; then half an inch on each side of that point, draw a line to the center of the hexagon (See diagram). Next rule a border one inch from the edge all round the hexagon, stopping short each time that one of the two lines that are one inch apart is arrived at.

The shade is then ready for cutting. Cut it out from the sheet, then cut lines at the border, remembering to stop where the pencil line ends. Six straplike pieces will now have appeared, like T's with the arms free. The ends will be pointed: square them neatly. Then forget about them for the time being.

Now fold each line that runs from the points to the center. Fold it outward (not quite to the center, or the paper may crack at the point). This done, fold at each line that runs from the center of the straps. Fold on both lines inward.

Adjusting the Straps

The shade having now taken shape it is necessary to hold it in place. So put the end of each strap on the square of the next one. (Compare diagram.) Put straps A to square A. A double band of paper is thus formed. Continue all round, sewing the two straps on each square with a small cross in each corner of the squares. In order to keep this circle true when the shade is hanging, it is now necessary to thread a fairly stout piece of millinery wire between the double band of paper.

On alternate squares sew a small bone ring through which to pass a cord by which to hang the lamp shade.

The soft light falling through the shade, tinted to match the walls or hangings of the room, is charming; and another attraction is the star-shaped flower of light it casts on the ceiling.

The Christian Science Monitor-© L. Joy, London

A Miniature Workcase Six Inches Long Made of Printed Pochette Ribbon for Week-End Visits.

A Week-End Workcase

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AN ESSENTIAL part of the equipment of the week-end suitcase is something to hold needle and cotton, and a welcome and attractive substitute for the customary leather case is a dainty little container made of ribbon. Apart from its usefulness it forms an attractive object on the dressing-table.

A case made of chiné ribbon is also effective, or one of shot taffetas with a contrasting border.

The material chosen in this case was a black pochette ribbon with a printed design in pink, blue, and silver. To make the case enough ribbon was bought to make two pochettes. This gave four pieces with a panel design and two with a pointed end. One of the pointed ends was cut in two to form the end of the case. The other pieces were seamed together exactly to cover the rest of the case, which measured just over 6 inches long (the width of the ribbon) and 2½ inches in depth and width.

A charming little case was made of rose-colored taffeta ribbon, with a black satin stripe at the edge. Inside the case, which was lined with black taffeta ribbon, a little pocket ran the full length back and front into which scissors and cards of mending silk could be slipped. At one end was a pincushion, and a strip of white woolen material formed a needle-holder on the inner side of the lid.

The inner part of the case should be made first from two strips of thin card measuring 2½ inches by 6 inches. Four smaller strips 2½ inches square are used for the ends. The longer strips are covered with the taffeta ribbon. Two of the smaller pieces are covered with the taffeta, and two with the pochette ribbon, these are then oversewn together at the edges. Next oversew the side and end pieces together at the corners. To make the pincushion, slip another 2½ inches square piece of card, covered with taffeta, in between the sides about 1¼ inches from one end. Fill in the space with cotton and cover the top with taffeta.

The outer part of the case is mounted on buckram for which a strip measuring 13 inches long, slightly narrower than the ribbon, is required. Cover this strip on the outside with the printed ribbon and on the inner side with taffeta ribbon the same width, seaming them together at the edge with small stitches in fine black silk.

Make a little silk loop on the pointed end of the front flap and sew a button on the front of the case at the right distance for the loop to slip over it. Fold this outer part of the case round the inner part and sew them together firmly at the ends. Cut a little strip of woolen material and attach it to the inner side of the lid with a row of chain stitch in pink silk. The inner part of the case is sufficiently large to hold several spools of cotton and a small piece of needlework or a pair of silk stockings that need mending.

Eating With the British Colonies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT IS well to be assured that all one needs is here for the buying, and the first All-British Food Exhibition, held at Olympia, proved what it said by ocular demonstration, the only "if" in the case being that the goods be properly produced and marketed. In these circumstances, we are told, Great Britain can find, within the Empire, sources from which to draw her necessary household foods. And certainly after traveling from one floor to another, passing between lines and lines of stalls, and inspecting all kinds of known and unknown products, one felt that the statement must be correct.

At a stall of canned goods one learned that the marketing of fruits and vegetables, grown and packed on English and Welsh farms, is now undergoing considerable developments under a new scheme of grading and marking, in order to simplify the problem of buying. Today the purchaser has only to refer to a label to obtain all the information he requires, and no longer finds it necessary to see the contents of an unopened package. Additional varieties of canned fruit and vegetables are now available, the interior lacquering of cans being an essential requirement. All canned produce under the scheme is guaranteed sound, home-grown, and of uniform size. In the case of fruit the syrup is sweetened by sugar, and is free from saccharine and glucose. Eggs, poultry, beef and flour are being graded, and it is hoped that a still wider range of home products will in time be brought under the scheme.

"Always cook food in its own water to retain all the goodness and flavor," you are reminded while watching a new waterless cooker in which a complete meal can be cooked without the aid of any other utensil, while also saving gas. The demonstrator brought rhubarb, potatoes, an onion, and a chicken out of the container, all ready for serving, and with such an appetizing smell it was hard to leave them behind.

The Indian produce stall contained an assortment of delicacies to tempt the epicure. Bombay duck (which, by the way, is not a duck at all, but another name for bommaloe fish) is eaten fresh or dried as an addition to curry and rice, and has a distinctive flavor. Brimjal pickle is made from the eggplant; Indian poppadum, produced from Indian dhall, is a kind of lentil which can be toasted or grilled; guava cheese is eaten as a sweetmeat. And then there was mangotsteen. The native attendant became quite eloquent over this fruit. In shape and smell it resembles an apple; the skin is extremely tough; the fruit, which is scooped out from the center, white.

Have you ever sat down to a penguin's egg? A case of these large eggs was being shown on the South African stall as a new delicacy. Consignments of these eggs are now arriving in England weekly, this being the first occasion on which they have been exported from South Africa to Britain in commercial quantities. The season is a short one, lasting roughly from the beginning of March to the end of May. Here is a fine opportunity for some enterprising firm to supply the market with an outsize in egg cups!

D. A. LOVELL.

Sending the Ship Out

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"NO LONGER shall I sit around the house, like Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up, and no more shall I spend my time at employment agencies trying to find work." That was the statement of a young engineer who had been out of work for some time.

He let it be known that what he was looking for was work, not money. His argument was that he would be earning more by working with no financial reward than by continuing his apparently fruitless search for employment, since he would at least be earning experience.

When he offered his services at the city employment office for any kind of work for which he was fitted, with no consideration of financial return, he was immediately asked to take a desk there and help the overworked office force. In two weeks his education and training had made themselves felt, and he was asked by those in authority to assume entire charge of the office. This carried with it some financial reward, and, within a month a call for assistance came to the office from a concern that needed a trained engineer. He now has a permanent position with more salary and better opportunities for advancement than he has ever enjoyed.

Opened New Channel

A similar experience came to a woman of culture who had for years been at the head of a college library. The library force was decreased, departments were combined, and much of the work was given to pupils who needed to earn part of their college expenses. After a few weeks of enforced idleness this woman announced that she would be happy to be of service tutoring or in any way assisting with educational problems, without payment. In two weeks she was happily located in a position where she could be of inestimable service. The contacts made through this avenue resulted, in a very short time, in an offer of a position in which she is very happy and receiving a satisfactory salary.

It is encouraging to have so eminent an authority on home life as Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews say, as he did recently, that the American family is coming through its economic difficulties with flying colors. He declared that, while other institutions such as business, government, trade, are often wavering under the strain, the family is serving its members better than ever. He says that family members are standing by one another; aid is being given not only within the small family of husband and wife, parents and children, but in the larger family of distant relatives who share not only room and table space with one another, but also the fundamental values of courage and coöperation.

Good Cargoes

The affection daily expressed between the members of the family in homely ways, remind us that we belong one to another. We are looking for our ships to come to port but we need to remember that ships cannot come back until they are sent out. Always the ships that we send out laden with thoughts of success and deeds of kind helpfulness will return to us over lanes that we know not of, and with cargoes of such abundance as we have never experienced.

When Washing Dishes

Turkish toweling will be found better for drying saucepans and knives than the usual cotton fabrics.

Another use for this toweling is in drying those utensils that will not go in the draining rack. Spread one of these rough towels on the draining board. As the things are washed, drain them on the towel. In this way the water is absorbed and the things are half-dry by the time one is ready to rub them and put them away.

To save time in drying spoons and forks, as they are taken out of the hot soapy water, put them immediately onto a dry bath towel, and roll them up to keep them hot. In this way they will drain and at the same time keep hot until the housewife has finished her other dish washing and can attend to the silver.

To keep silver bright it is essential to use very hot soapy water and to dry the pieces on a perfectly dry cloth while they are hot.

SERVE THE Salad-Dessert

It's new. It's delicious. It's made quickly, easily, economically, with Knox Sparkling Gelatine and ideal for a summer "company" dinner. You can use bits of left-over fruit if you wish. For Knox saves other foods and is also economical in itself. A package makes four different jellied soups, salads or desserts, each serving six generously. Recipes in the package at your grocer's. Send for "Cool Cookery" recipes to Knox, 800 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

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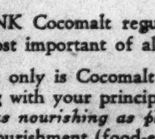

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THE HOME FORUM

The Sports Field: A Place Apart

THE village was surrounded by fields of every shape and size: grass fields, corn fields, potato patches, and meadows; but the sports field, at the elbow of Sharravogue Lane, was a place apart. All through the winter months, somebody's sheep grazed there; and the children of the neighbornood used to peer in at them through the white bars of the painted iron gate, or through the leafless twigs of the hedgerow. They used to wonder if the woolly creatures knew what a famous field it was; how highly privileged they were to be there at all. In May, when the blackbirds called meltingly from the higher branches of the big copper beech beside the little tin hut, called the Pavilion, the field became a busy place. Small children urged their willing nurses to go round by Sharravogue Lane on that daily walk that was the rule and regulation of all well-ordered nurseries.

At the white gate, that was locked with such firmness against casual passers, a group of those children would gather and gaze wistfully between the upright bars. Sometimes they were rewarded by seeing a gigantic lawn mower at work—drawn by the old white horse they knew so well, and guided by the man called Look-Up Tracy. This name had been given to him in his youth, by his candid fellow citizens, because of the way he carried his head. Always it seemed as though he listened eagerly for some sound, half heard through the whir of the machine. It never occurred to the Cloney children that Look-Up was not his real name; if he resented their use of it, he never said anything that made them think so.

While the children watched, on those May afternoons, they sniffed; newly mown grass is fragrant. As soon as the box behind the busy blades was full, Look-Up tipped the contents onto a heap not far from the white gate, and the children sniffed again.

There was no knowing what one might see in the sports field, when the preparatory mowing had begun. Sometimes the clang of a heavy metal roller made the children hurry still more quickly along the shady lane. They envied Look-Up his seat on the wooden framework of that roller, when the white horse drew it up and down, and across the closely clipped space in the middle of the big field. Life could hold no keener joy, they felt, than to ride on that bumping, clanking, metal roller, drawn by a horse that actually wore boots. He was the only horse in the whole district that possessed boots. The children did not realize for some time that the footwear was used in order to save the soft turf on which he trod so heavily. To them it was a part of the magic of the field. Tracy was not a sociable man, nor did he crave the company of the children who gazed at him so wistfully. Once, only, in a sudden access of amiability, he had given a small onlooker a ride on the comfortless framework of wood. The others lived in the hope that he might do so again; but alas! he never did.

When the rolling was done, there was always the chance of seeing Look-Up mark the white lines of the cricket crease, and put up the canvas screens far behind the wickets. The older children saw the players practice there on a June evening, when the tiny tots were in bed. Older and younger, they were taken through the white gate when a match was played by the Cloney cricketers against a team from some neighboring town. On those occasions, few of the children troubled to watch the game. Enough for them that they were really in the magic field, and could play on the daisied grass. At the end of June came the "Sports" that gave the field its name. This was a day toward which the village looked with expectation.

In these more stirring times, it is not easy to recapture the thrills of those "Sports," when the white gate stood open and a man with a large red and white rosette collected the sixpences and the threepences from those who crowded in. The principal events, of course, were the bicycle races; the familiar field looked quite unlike itself with wide oval track bordered on either side with small red flags, between which exhausted cyclists pedaled furiously.

The ringing of a dinner bell, and the immediate desperate spurt of speed by men who had pedaled in quite a leisurely way, was a dark mystery to many of the children. The hurried and perfunctory explanations with which so many parents, in those days, put off the questions of their children, were not much help. "They ring that bell at the last lap," they were told; and so great was the excitement at the time that the questions which followed inevitably were not answered at all. How deeply did the watching children ponder on that mystery formed by the ringing of a hand bell, the fresh and frantic efforts of exhausted competitors, and words "last lap." What on earth did it all mean? And because, in those days, "children should be seen and not heard," it was years before some of them connected the words "last lap" with the final circling of that closely clipped track.

Somebody who revisited Cloney lately reported that the sports field, as such, had ceased to exist. She described her feelings, as, with footsteps that quickened as she neared the iron gate, she found that it had been painted a dingy brown. Her short stay in the village was full of shocks, but the greatest disappointment of all awaited her within the iron gate. The daisied grass was gone; the brown clay was scarcely veiled by the thrusting blades of corn, for the year was young. "You have no idea how I felt when I looked at it," she told some other middle-aged folk, who were children in Cloney when she was a child; but they knew quite well. So many happy memories must have been uprooted with the grass they had loved, long ago.

D. M. L.

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That English Smell

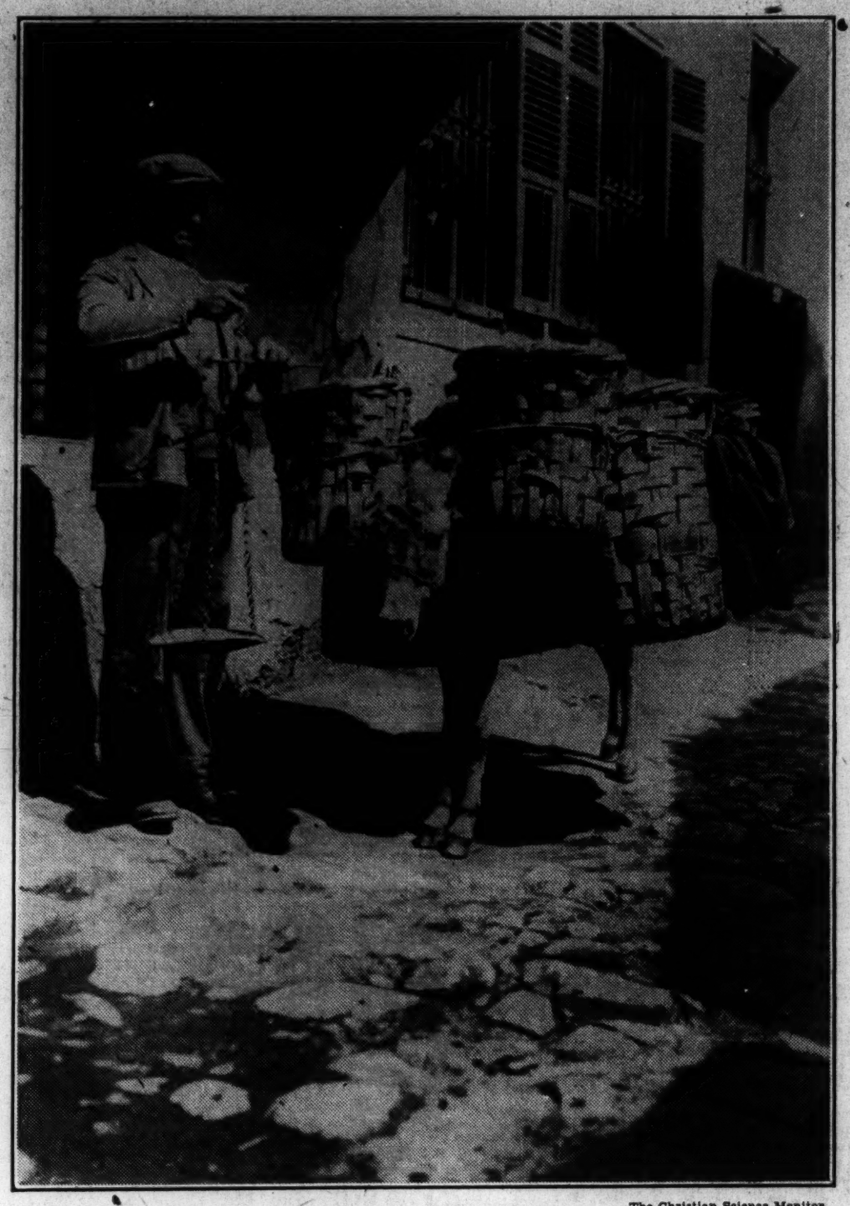
In the boat train to London I stared out of the window so as not to miss a single feature of my first glimpse of England. And as the countryside flashed by, it all seemed familiar to me as though I had seen it many times before. And as I gazed and gazed I seemed to hear old Nana's voice describing England over and over again, while I sat next to her on the big sofa in my nursery and pleaded, "Oh, some more, Nana, tell me some more," whenever she paused in her narrative. Yes, it all looked just exactly the way she had described it many years ago, and the word pictures that she had drawn were amazingly true to life.

"Some day you will go to England, Dickey Bird, to the land where the blue bells grow," she would say dreamily, "and then you'll remember all that I told you." . . .

When the train came into London the first thing that struck me was the smell, the typical English smell that Nana always brought back with her in her trunks from London. The minute she opened those trunks (one, a little brown tin fellow, the other much larger, black, with a bold nail border and "Harriet Isabella Jennings" painted in red on top of it) I would catch the first whiff of that strange and wonderful smell that made my heart beat for some unknown reason that I could not have explained had any one asked me.

"The smell, the London smell has arrived!" I would shout, dancing excitedly around the trunks, while Nana unpacked her things and carefull sorted them. There would be gifts for everybody, no one was ever forgotten, and goodies, real English goodies that to this day I love so dearly. Plum puddings, mince meats, jams, and jellies—one by one she would unpack them as I stood by with breathless reverence and awe. The last time she went she brought me a silk Scotch tartan sash and a white satin picture frame with a gilt border.

Her trunks were the very first ones that I had ever seen in my short life, and to this day when I hear some one say "trunks," I instantly visualize Nana's little brown tin one and its larger black companion. Both sorrow and joy those trunks brought into my life; sorrow, poignant, tragic, heartbreaking, when Nana packed them before starting on her vacation to England, and joy beyond description when she unpacked them on her return. And as I stood on the platform in London, it seemed to me that I was standing by Nana's open luggage, breathing in, with deep ecstatic breaths, my beloved London smell.—IRINA SKARIATINA, in "A World Begins."



The Christian Science Monitor

One of the Street Venders of Salonica, Greece

A DECADE ago Salonica was distinctly an Oriental town. Today, few vestiges of the old régime remain. Fourteen minarets once gave the city its characteristic sky line; a single broken one is now a mere curiosity. Dimly lit bazaars and unpainted shanty shops have given place to smart stores with handsome plate-glass windows. In the old Turkish quarter, about the citadel, one still finds latticed windows, tipsy houses leaning over narrow cobbled roads; and tiny jutting balconies or bay windows from which veiled women used to peer idly down upon the slow, pedestrian world. Wheeled vehicles seldom made their way into these tortuous, narrow thoroughfares.

Great knockers of brass and iron still hang on massive doors which once, kept tightly shut, led into cool, quiet gardens. The doors now stand frankly open and a glimpse within is no longer forbidden. That subtle air of mystery which clings to the Orient vanished with the departing Turkish population.

Modern Salonica, rising like a Phœnix from the ashes of the ancient town, is entirely an Occidental city. When bright and airy shops take the place of dark and dusty bazaars and paved and tree-lined streets the place of cobbled alleys, if something picturesque must go, well, something cleaner and fresher will take its place.

Changing Salonica still retains much that, to a stranger, is charming in its street life. It will be long ere "big business" drives entirely from the scene the multitudinous street vendors who toot little horns, ring little bells or call and sing to proclaim their wares through the residential section of the city. The small trades of Salonica contribute much to its personality.

These venders are of various nationalities — Greek, Armenian, Serb, Jew and Gypsy. Nowhere are national characteristics more strongly evident than in the small trades. The Greek loves to sell good things to eat. The peddler of lush vegetables and fruit, piled high in great panniers strapped to a donkey, is sure to be of that proud ancestry. Likewise the lithe and barefoot fisherman, balancing his catch upon a great tray on his head; the ragged urchins with small trays of sesame-seed confections suspended from their necks, who seem continually to be nibbling at the profits of their sales; the omnipresent, cheerful bootblack with his ornate kit and minute stool—they are all sons of Hellas. The industrious street sweeper, futilely raising a cloud of dust with his faggot broom, has come from a distant island village and wears his peasant costume as long as it holds together. The coarsely garbed individual, with skins of wolves or foxes slung over his shoulder and a half dozen live fowl under his arm, is the poultry man from the hills of Macedonia. Another mountaineer brings donkey loads of charcoal from the forests to the city, returning laden with supplies for a village grocer. Country wives bring eggs, shaggy homespun blankets or hand-knit socks in gay design to sell in the market place or from door to door.

A man who calls at the more imposing houses with a choice old rug, a piece of rare embroidery or a bit of woven stuff; who can find you a Russian samovar, if you wish it, or search out bargains in all sorts of Oriental treasures, is a shrewd Armenian, wise in the knowledge of all that is valuable and beautiful in Eastern handicraft. A less impressive compatriot of his is one who solicits trade with a great, mysterious bow and a mallet. In the time-honored fashion, he will strike his bowstrings swiftly and fiercely to whip the cotton fillings of your mattresses and cushions into a foamy mountain, then deftly fill and stitch them up again for you in your garden or at the doorstep.

The peripatetic, embryo department store, consisting of two crowded show cases hanging from the sides of, and nearly obscuring, a sleepy donkey, offers the innumerable small household necessities such as needles and thread, buttons and elastic, laces and calico cloth. It belongs, unmistakably, to a Jewish merchant. The tinker who sings a strange refrain about mending broken plates and pans; the scissors grinder with a bell hanging to his paraphernalia down his back; those wiry burden-bearers peculiar to the Orient and called here "hamals" — these are all the children of Israel; though, strangely, here they speak a mongrel Spanish. Their ancestors were exiled from Spain in the cruel days of Isabella.

The Serb in Salonica goes in for dairy products. Clad in native homespuns, he delivers milk from two big cans fastened to the ubiquitous donkey. Another sells bowls of sweet arrowroot pudding from a tray, set neatly with dishes and spade-shaped spoons. Under your window or at your doorstep, he will set his tray upon folding legs and you are served. A fellow-countryman of his delivers little tins of "yaourti," Bulgarian clabber, from house to house at supper time, for this is the universal evening dish. As a special treat, he may bring you sometimes a ball of fresh sheep's milk cheese, wrapped in moist grape leaves.

Spring brings the many lemonade venders and those who sell whey in tall glasses from a rack which is strapped to the belt. Hocky-pocky, the children's friend, pushes his little cart through the streets toward evening, offering the tiniest of pink ice-cream cones that cost but a fraction of a penny.

A Salonica housewife need never leave her window to do her daily shopping. Over the sill she may bargain for her food supplies, her sewing materials, a pair of house slippers or wooden clogs; or she may select what pleases her from a great variety of baskets and wooden utensils, made and sold by the gypsies who are permanently encamped outside of the city. Poultry and eggs, fish, vegetables, fruit, breads of various kinds, and sweetmeats, as well as every sort of knickknack, come to her.

It is all most friendly and convenient, but the small trades of Salonica must gradually become a pleasant memory. Already one hears of milk sold in bottles, of a fishman who owns an electric refrigerator. Bread and sweet cakes are being sheltered frequently from the heavy dust of summer, and there are many such new and progressive "notions." Salonica prides herself on being up-to-date and, when this fringe of the Orient eventually becomes quite modernized, presumably most of the picturesque street venders will retire into little shops.

Pegasus

Only a vagrant apple bough
Scattering its petals on the ground?
A moment ago
It was an errant Pegasus
In a blossom-covered bridle,
Striking winking stars from his hoofs'

J. B. D.

Little Blue-Ribbons

"Little Blue-Ribbons!" We call her that
From the ribbons she wears in her favourite hat;
For may not a person be only five,
And yet have the neatest of taste alive?
As a matter of fact, this one has views
Of the strictest sort as to frocks and shoes;
And we never object to a sash or a bow,
When "Little Blue-Ribbons" prefers it so.

"Little Blue-Ribbons" has eyes of blue,
And an arch little mouth, where the teeth peep through;
And her primitive look is wise and grave,
With a sense of the weight of the word "behave!"
Though now and again she may condescend
To a radiant smile for a private friend;
But to smile for ever is weak you know,
And "Little Blue-Ribbons" regards it so.

—AUSTIN DOBSON, in "Poems."

Norwegian Home Crafts

Wood-carving in Norway is one of the most ancient of the industrial arts, and it shows a well connected development from the days of the Vikings, who carved in bold design the figure-heads which ornamented their warships. But the most interesting and important period of this art is seen in the massive and richly carved doorways to the wooden "stav" churches.

The earliest of these show distinct evidence of Irish influence, the ornament being usually composed of ribbon festoon, with grotesque figures of animals and snakes. The most characteristic of these carvings date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Following on this interesting period we find the influence of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman, in which twining festoons of vines and various other plants are associated with dragons and other winged monsters in bold spiral design up the massive door portals. Figure subjects inspired by the sagas appear to have been in great demand, and we find quaint designs of this kind taken from the Niflung and Volsung sagas. A number of these richly-carved portals are preserved in the Bergen Museum.

From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the doorways of the peasants' houses were similarly ornamented, and this decorative art was followed up by the similar treatment of furniture and articles of domestic use.

Early in the seventeenth century a fresh impetus was given to the peasant carving by the introduction from the North German States of the Frisian patterns. These are in low relief and consist chiefly of circles and wedge-shaped designs of great variety and beauty.

Examples of this period are far from rare, and in the proud possession of the peasantry they are treasured as heirlooms, along with home-woven tapestries, old silver ornaments, and antique embroideries.

Tapestry-weaving as a domestic industry has progressed hand-in-hand with wood-carving, and this ancient art is still a favorite occupation of the Norwegian housewife, who finds both pleasure and profit from its pursuit.

The earliest sagas tell us of woven pictures, thus pointing to the fact that even in those very remote times the Norwegians showed an inborn artistic sense.

Of textile fabrics from the Viking age fragments only have been found, and these in most cases were discolored from contact with metallic objects and by the moisture from turfy soil. Woolen stuffs, as well as linen were used, even in the Bronze Age, and the woven patterns were always of geometric design, and were worked in one or more colors, a gold wire, gracefully twisted, being used for decoration on the garments. . . .

In 1893 the Norwegian painter, Gerhard Munthe, introduced a new and original style into the cloth-weaving industry which has had excellent and far-reaching results. His designs are based on the old Norwegian fairy-tales and folk-lore. They are grotesquely fanciful and highly imaginative, bold and harmonious in color, and extremely decorative in effect. The movement is rapidly extending, and a new life for this beautiful industrial art is in course of development.—From "The Norwegian Fjords," by A. HEATON COOPER.

A Drop of Dew

See, how the orient dew,
Shed from the bosom of the morn,
Into the blowing roses,
(Yet careless of its mansion new,
For the clear region where 'twas born,)
Round in itself incloses
And, in its little globe's extent,
Frames, as it can, its native element.
How it the purple flower does slight,
Scarce touching where it lies;
But gazing back upon the skies,
Shines with a mournful light,
Like its own tear,
Because so long divided from the sphere.
Restless it rolls, and unsecure,
Trembling, lest it grow impure.

—ANDREW MARVEL. Poems.

"At Random"

Many things come our way without any conscious effort on our part to look for them. Surely we all can trace some of the best times we have ever had, some of our greatest successes, even perhaps a fortunate change in our whole lives, to happenings that seemed to take place quite "at random."

What if years ago you had not missed your train, and so had not sat beside—in the next? What if you had been out when the telephone rang that day? What if that other invitation had arrived and been accepted first? What if your letter had not gone astray? What if you had not picked up that magazine while you were waiting by the news stand?

And you are not alone in these experiences. In every sort of work and play, the same thing happens. To choose just one field out of countless others, it is curious how often such phrases as "at random" and "stumbled upon" crop up in the history of natural science. What a different world we should be living in if these occurrences had passed unnoticed!

Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, stumbles on the fact that fumes of quicksilver will "develop" the invisible image on a photographic plate. If Nobel, who later bequeaths his fortune to promote peaceful arts, had not one day been idly watching a drop of collodion, the World War might never have been. For, as he sees it harden, an idea comes to him which results in the use of collodion for making "blasting gelatine," the first of the high explosives of modern warfare. William Perkin, an English boy, mixes "at random" (or, at least, so some authorities say) the contents of two flasks, and makes the first of the coal-tar dyes. Goodyear, inspired by a friend's dream, works vainly for ten years trying to harden rubber by adding sulphur to it, until he happens to spill on his stove a mixture of the two, and it promptly stiffens. A young man named Fahlberg, experimenting at Johns Hopkins University with coal-tar derivatives, one day discovers saccharine from the ultra-sweet taste of whatever food he handles when he comes home from his work to tea. James Hargreaves gets the idea for his spinning jenny, when by mistake he knocks over a hand spinning wheel, and sees the spindles still going round in their new position. It is because John Mercer, an English calico printer, filters a solution of caustic soda through some cotton cloth, that now this solution is used to give cotton a silky finish—to mercerize it. Once it was a careless office boy, who by breaking a thermometer, released the mercury into a mixture, and produced a chemical reaction that neither heat nor pressure had accomplished—The story could go on and on.

These people had no intentional control over the happenings that had such beneficial results. But where they entered in was seen by Pasteur, when he said that good fortune "favors only the mind that is prepared."

Stevenson Writes to W. B. Yeats

Vailima, Samoa, April 14, 1894

Dear Sir:

Long since when I was a boy I remember the emotions with which I repeated Swinburne's poems and ballads. Some ten years ago, a similar spell was cast upon me by Meredith's "Love in a Valley"; the stanzas beginning "When her mother tends her" haunted me and I remember waking with them all the echoes of the hills about Hyères. It may interest you to hear that I have a third time fallen in slavery; this is to your poem called the "Lake Isle of Innisfree." It is so quaint and airy, simple, artful, and eloquent to the heart—but I seek words in vain. Enough that "always night and day I hear lake water lapping with low sounds on the shore,' and am, yours gratefully.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

—From "Letters of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

Religion and Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE quest for Truth many positions have been won only to be abandoned. Still the search goes on; and in the light of new evidence thought relinquishes what it finds to be no longer tenable, and each age has its echo of the ancient question, "What is truth?"

Broadly viewed, the scientific thought is religious, for all truth must be a manifestation of Mind, God. Though terms may differ, that process of thinking which strives to attain to the truth is a search after the creative Principle for the sake of finding and making known that which eternally is, as distinguished from the false and ephemeral. However deviously it may stray, the basic attitude of such thought is usually reverent; and in this age, which is commonly referred to as the most scientific age in history, this longing of the race, this quest after Truth, is finding an answer. Science and religion are being more widely recognized as one; for through Christian Science the sublime perfection of spiritual reality is coming to light.

Mrs. Eddy recognized in Christ Jesus the greatest Scientist the world has ever known. Divine Science was revealed to her in the study of the Bible, and especially of his works, which she found to be the illustrations of his doctrine, presented in a manner similar to those of a teacher of mathematics who states a theorem and then offers proof. The full significance of the Master's words, however, was not grasped in his age. The Science of the Way-shower was not laid hold upon; and for centuries religion has been held to be divorced from Science. The works of which he made no mystery, and which he enjoined upon all his followers to repeat, gradually fell into desuetude, his fundamental statements not being generally counted demonstrable.

Still the search after Truth has persisted. The progress of the human race has gone on, and now there is the feeling in many hearts of a dawn of newness, of an era of advance into the realm of Spirit. We find the world's thought emerging from its long detour into materialism, which claimed to sunder religion from Science. The theories of material causation, baffling as were the attempts of ancient geographers to put a curved world into a flat map, are being gradually abandoned as untenable. There is much evidence that the trend of advancing thought is approaching agreement with the statement Mrs. Eddy made many years ago in her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 273): "Deductions from material hypotheses are not scientific. They differ from real Science because they are not based on the divine law."

In the eternally existent universe of Spirit no destructive or temporal element can enter to waver the balance for a moment, to halt the rhythm of perpetual activity or break the sphere of harmony. Jesus declared himself to be the Way-shower to eternal life, which, he said, was to know the only true God and Jesus Christ whom God had sent. This implied the understanding of God as the sole cause. He defined God as Spirit. The scientific unity between the Nazarene's statements of God, Principle, and his demonstrations of God's healing, saving power was discovered by Mrs. Eddy in 1866. By spiritual vision and the process of proof in her own demonstrations she grasped with certainty that all cause and effect are in and of Spirit, infinite Mind. As she explains in her textbook, on page 110, "The equipollence of God brought to light another glorious proposition,—man's perfectibility and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth." In what complete accord is this with the Master's command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect"! In the degree that spiritual causation is understood, man's perfectibility is brought to light here and now.

Through divine Science evolution is now becoming understood as the infinite unfoldment of Mind through its spiritual ideas. The spiritual law of perfection is revealed, and in so far as this law is understandingly applied in human experience its operation is seen to free mankind from the so-called law of imperfection, carnality, sin, and death. The theory of a dust-formed Adam or a fallen man is found to be utterly incompatible with Science. Effect cannot differ from its cause, or become antagonistic to its creative Principle.

The ancient writer glimpsed this when he put into the mouth of a man those words which shadow forth the Science of being declared in Genesis, proved in the Gospels, and reborn in Christian Science: "The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life." And the Psalmist, perceiving this truth, declared, "For with thee is the fountain of life: in thy light shall we see light."

"A Certain Shadowy Loveliness"

The Renaissance tradition of character in beauty, of moral conduct harmonious with poetic purpose, had suffered even more heavily in New than in old England. Longfellow grew up in a community which liked its verse sentimental, when not moralistic, and could not much encourage the real nobility of art. In avoiding moralism, Longfellow's muse was thrown much upon sentiment and fancy. Yet he continually tried for a mode of style that would be elevated without ceasing to be poetic. Emerson under the same circumstances produced the grand style jerky. Longfellow, vowed at least to other than broken music, produced the grand style flat—yet not flatulent, like Tennyson's, nor moving, as the Miltonic vein of Wordsworth often does, with a sort of bumptious bounce.

In Morituri Salutamus, John Endicott, The Golden Legend, Michael Angelo, Longfellow is bearer of a high poetic tradition which at least he will not debauch. But in particular passages he could not often attain the impressiveness which belongs to his poetry as a whole, to his entire poetic mood, which holds in solution a fine personal character. This way of looking at a poet's work is not countenanced by those who, under the sway of imagism and the élan vital, desire briskness in detail and some impersonal throb of nature in the whole. Nevertheless the firm, sweet, and laborious living of the man Longfellow, devoted to the aims of poetry and free from the cult-spirit, goes on like a stream through the whole territory of his work, and gives it a recurrent freshness of poetic appeal lacking in many artists of a more originative genius.

And surely his work has a certain shadowy loveliness quite its own—as of a stream in a flat unfertile region, shading its way with foliage, and never stagnant, having a current always toward the sea. His melancholy, I think, is mainly that of poetry herself in a locale where the flow of verse cannot yet be beautifully strong. . . . He cultivated the homely romance of New England's sailing-ships and countrysides and birds of passage, and could catch the quaint humours of her religionists and sea-captains; even while interpreting for her, exquisitely, the moods of old artists and old lovely cities beyond the sea.

No other poet has a style at once so homely and so cultivated. No other style has the peculiar quiet gleaming of his whenever it touches a shadow. His verse is the mild rain that sometimes goes over an austere New England landscape in autumn, or the south wind looking for spring and turning into swaying mists along the hard coast. Regarded thus in its whole mood, his style is not a foreign importation. Its gentle sombreness is the natural outcome of a true poetic spirit growing in this neighborhood, and having in the background a constant sense of the pioneer labour of America, so long, and so often fruitless, and fruitful mainly in material things.—G. R. ELLIOTT, in "The Cycle of Modern Poetry."

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SOME LEADERS SLIP INTO NEW LOW TERRITORY

Prices Give Way Under Meager Offerings—Santa Fe Weak

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The general level of share prices came close to the cyclical low of June 1, as demand all but disappeared from the market today, and prices gave way under meager offerings.

The list had a momentary upturn at the start, presumably in response to the cut in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, but softness of American Can quickly followed by slumps in Santa Fe soon pulled the market down. Some of the leaders plunged through their previous resistance levels into new low ground.

Most leaders declined 1 to 3 or more points in the late trading.

An early bulge was wiped out in the afternoon after which the list braced itself, but at a lower price level.

American Telephone, American Can, U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical and Santa Fe went to new lows for the bear market. Santa Fe sold at its lowest price in more than 30 years.

Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Market Unsettled

The market appeared to be unsettled primarily by the approach of dividend action on Santa Fe, American Can, and Allied Chemical shares. Directors of these three corporations are slated to meet on Tuesday. Also, the prolongation of the session of Congress by the knotty and controversial problem of relief legislation, and the prospect that the Democratic platform would take an important stand on economic problems, added to uncertainties.

The market showed no sign of relief at the announcement that the Senate hearings in connection with its investigation of stock trading had been adjourned for the summer. As a matter of fact, these hearings have not appeared to have any appreciable effect upon the market, since the anti-short selling agitation died down. In fact, some quarters in Wall Street lean to the view that the investigation may bring reforms of lasting benefit to investor and financier alike.

The Lausanne conference was closely watched in Wall Street for constructive developments, and banking quarters were inclined to express satisfaction with the temperate tenor of the conversations. Also, bankers here felt that a general understanding among the various delegates of the severity of the situation in central Europe augured well for some at least temporarily workable agreement.

Bonds Market Strong

The bond market showed some improvement today, although there appeared some reaction in the late dealings.

There was a brisk upturn in United States Government issues as a result of the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate to 2½ per cent. Both the Libertys and Treasurys, however, reacted later from their high positions. Liberty 3½s reached a new high for the year before receding.

A more hopeful tone was seen in the railroads, a number of which advanced fractionally. The Reading Company's earnings for May, almost double those of the corresponding month last year, and indications that forthcoming freight car loading reports will show further improvement, appeared to help the carriers.

While the movement of the rails was rather irregular at times, price changes generally were confined to minor figures. Frisco 4½s, the star performers of yesterday, gave up some of their gains. At the same time, high-grade issues were inclined to withstand pressure.

The utilities and industrials were somewhat mixed, but the best quality investment issues were firm.

British 5½s again came into popularity, advancing to 102. German 7s were slightly higher and the 5½s eased. French bonds steadied, as did some loans of Japan, which have been weak recently in sympathy with the declining yen. The Brazilians and Colombians continued to record fair gains.

NEW YORK TRANSIT SYSTEM EARNINGS DROP MODERATELY

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, including Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation, for the 11 months ended May 31, 1932, reports net income of $6,524,875 after taxes, charges and minority interest, equivalent after $6 preferred dividend requirements, to $6.69 a share on 769,911 common shares. This compares with net income in the corresponding 11 months of the preceding fiscal year of $6,939,121, equal after preferred dividends, to $7.23 a share on the common stock.

For the month of May this year, net income after all charges and minority interest was $636,091, compared with $801,141 in May, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Dahl, president of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, stated that the company's receipts and earnings are holding satisfactorily in the face of existing adverse conditions, showing combined system operating revenues of approximately $48,265,809 and net income of approximately $5,866,518 for the 10 months ended April 30, as compared with the combined system operating revenues of $48,751,198 and net income of $6,137,070 for the like 10 months last year.

The company stated that plans for refinancing the $13,500,000 6½ per cent notes due Aug. 1 are not as yet completed.

START TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION

Construction work has been started on the new steamship and river terminal at Cartagena, on the Atlantic coast of Colombia, which, when completed within two years' time, will place that city in the ranks of the most modern ports of the world, it is announced by German Olano, Colombian consul-general at New York.

McLELLAN STORES COMPANY

NEW YORK, June 24—McLellan Stores Company's directors took no action on the quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 due at this time.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24—Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford omitted the quarterly dividend of 30 cents due at this time.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last June 24	Last June 23
3	1	Abitibi Pow & P		1600	2	2	2	
3¾	1⅛	Adams Express		100	2	2	2	
70	22	Adams Exp pf		40	22	22	22	
3⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely		400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16⅛	4¼	Affiliated Prod	1.60	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
63½	34¼	Air Reduction	4	100	5	5	5	4¾
16⅝	8¼	Alaska-Juneau	.50	4100	39¾	37½	37½	39
3⅛	⅞	Allegheny Corp		6100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
7⅞	½	Allegh pf ww xxx		100	7	7	7	8½
87½	42⅜	Allied Chem	4	30100	50½	45½	46	49⅛
119	96½	Allied Chem pf	7	100	100½	100½	100½	102
13⅜	4	Allis Chalmers	.50	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅝	12	Amerada	2	100	100½	100½	100½	
⅞	⅛	Am Bank Stock		100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
15½	6¾	Am Brake &AP	.60	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
73⅜	30⅝	Am Can	5	100	73	73	73	73¼
128	95	Am Can pf	7	37100	33⅜	30⅜	30⅝	32½
8⅝	3½	Am Car & Fdry		100	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
49⅛	18⅛	Am Car & F pf		400	43	41½	41½	
37⅜	18	Am Chicle	3†	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
14	11	Am Com Alcohol		300	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
9½	2	Am & For Pow		300	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
38½	5	Am & For Pow ?		400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
6	3	Am Hawaiian		100	6	6	6	6¼
21¾	11	Am Ice	2	100	3½	3½	3½	
51⅛	35¾	Am International		100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
9½	4	Am Locomotive		300	3½	3½	3½	
44⅜	26½	Am Loco pf	7	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
33	7⅞	Am News	3	100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	18⅝
16⅛	3¾	Am Power & Lt	1	10	21	21	21	
58	17⅝	Am P&L 6% pf	6	2200	5½	4½	4½	8¼
40¾	18	Am P&L pf A	8	400	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
8½	3⅛	Am Radiator		100	15½	15	15	15
120	85	Am Radiator pf	7	2500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
13	3	Am Rolling Mill		50	85	85	85	
39¼	14	Am Safety Razor	3	100	4½	4½	4½	4
25⅛	10	Am Shipbuilding	3	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	41½
18⅝	5½	Am Smelt & Ref		1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
85	21½	Am Smelt & R pf		100	23	23	23	24
8⅜	3	Am Steel Fdries		500	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39½	14	Am Sugar Ref	2	400	17½	16½	16½	
34½	7	Am Wat W&E	2	400	12¾	12	12	13¼
137⅜	77⅛	Am Tel&Tel	9	21000	81¾	77⅞	78¼	80⅝
75	27	Am Wat pf	6	400	40	38	38	
31	11	Am WW&E ct	2	100	11	11	11	
30⅞	15½	Am Woolen pf		5100	18	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
12⅝	3½	Anaconda Cop		5100	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
17½	8¼	Anchor Cap	1.20	400	7¼	7	7	
74	40	Anchor Cap pf	6½	10	40½	40½	40½	
12	7	Archer Daniels	1	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2	⅝	Armour Ill A		400	¾	¾	¾	
1½	⅜	Armour Ill B		400	¾	¾	¾	
4½	3⅝	Armour Ill pf		100	5	5	5	⅝
94	21¾	Atchison T&SF	4	15700	25¾	21⅜	21⅝	26¼
86	44	Atchison pf	4	400	45	44	44	
41½	9¾	Atl Coast Line		400	13½	13	13	13¾
10	5¼	Atl Gulf & W I		200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12⅞	8¼	Atl Refining	1	1400	10½	10	10	10¼
79½	47	Atlas Powder pf	6	50	48¼	47	48¼	
151⅜	28¾	Auburn Auto	4‡	13100	57½	45	45¾	55
3½	1½	Aviation Corp Del		100	2	2	2	

—B—

8⅛	8	Baldwin Loco		400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
28½	8	Baldwin Loco pf		50	9½	9½	9½	
21⅜	3¾	Balt & Ohio		1700	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
41½	6½	Balt & Ohio pf		400	7	6¾	7	6⅞
59½	56	Bangor & Ar pf		20	56	56	56	
5½	3⅜	Barnsdall A		700	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼
43½	1	Beatrice Cream		100	18	18	18	
4¾	2⅝	Belding Hem		10	4	4	4	
62⅜	57⅝	Belg Nat Rys pref	4.81	100	58½	58	58	
18¾	4½	Bendix Aviation		400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
20⅝	7½	Bethlehem Steel		1100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
22½	5	Bohn Alum & Br		100	57	57	57	
43⅝	21¼	Borden	21	3500	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
12⅝	3⅜	Borg Warner		400	4	4	4	
50¼	10¾	Brooklyn Man T	1.60	12400	18	14⅛	14½	15
78⅜	3½	Brooklyn M T pf	6	2100	44¼	41½	41⅝	43½
10½	3¼	Brooklyn Queens		100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
89½	49¼	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	200	52½	52½	52½	
13	6¼	Burroughs Add		400	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
21¾	3½	Bush Terminal	2½	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
65	9½	Bush Term deb	7	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
85	25	Bush T Bldgs pf		10	25	25	25	25
1¼	½	Butte Cop & Zinc		200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	1⅜	Butterick		100	1½	1½	1½	
19	7½	Byers		700	9½	9	9	9¼
55	35¼	Byers pf	7	40	48	48	48	

—C—

11⅞	4¼	Calif Packing		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4	1½	Calumet & Hecla		400	2	2	2	
13½	6⅜	Canada Dry	1.20	100	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
33⅝	6½	Canadian Pacific	1¼	2200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
20	10¾	Cannon Mills	1.60	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
43⅞	16¾	Case Thresh		16200	25½	21⅝	21⅝	24½
12½	7½	Central Aguirre	1½	900	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
85	65	Century Rib pf	7	10	65	65	65	
15	4	Cerro de Pasco		1400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
70⅝	5	Chesapeake Corp	2	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝
31½	10½	Chesa & Ohio	2½	7200	12½	11⅜	11⅜	12¼
4½	1¼	Chi & Gt West		100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	2½	Chi & Gt W pf		300	2	1⅝	1⅝	
1¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P		400	1	1	1	
12⅜	2	Chi & N Western		100	1	1	1	1
16⅜	2	Chi Rock Isl & P		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
27½	4¼	Chi RI&P 7%		100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15¾	5	Chrysler	1	1700	7	6½	6½	6⅞
28½	15	City Ice & Fuel	3.60	100	15½	15½	15½	
2½	⅜	City Stores		100		½	½	
22	10	Cluett Peabody	2	100	10	10	10	
31½	12¾	Colgate-Palm-P	2½	100	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13½
85	65	Colg-Palm-P pf	6	800	75	75	75	75
10⅞	2¾	Colins & Aikman		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	3⅜	Colo Fuel & Ir		400	4½	4	4	
16⅛	4¼	ColumbiaGas	1a	1600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
17	5	Colo & Southern		100	5	5	5	
61⅞	13½	Columbian Carb	3	2400	19½	17½	17½	19¼
7⅞	4¼	Columbia Pic vtc		100	4½	4½	4½	
27⅞	10¾	Comm Credit	2	200	4	4	4	4½
95	88	Comm Cr pf ww	6½	200	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
10¼	3½	Comm Solvents	.60	900	90	90	90	
4¾	1⅝	Comwith & So	.30	600	1	⅞	1	
68½	27⅜	Conwith & S pf	6	2500	2½	2	2	2½
11	6½	Congoleum Nairn	1	1500	37	34½	35½	36⅞
5¾	1	Consol Film Ind		400	7	6½	6½	
11¾	2¾	Consol Film I pf		100	3½	1½	1½	
68¾	11½	Consol Gas	4	15700	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	29¼
95	72½	Consol Gas pf	5	300	37⅞	35⅛	35⅛	37¼
10⅞	5	Consol Laundries	1	100	83½	82	82	82
7½	4	Consol Oil		3600	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
⅝	¼	Consol Textile		3600	5	4¾	4¾	5
98	79	Consol Oil pf	8	200	96	95	95	
1	½	Cont Baking B		100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
47¾	24⅞	Cont Baking pf	6	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
41	18½	Cont Can	2.40	9700	21	18½	18¾	20¾
4¾	3	Cont Dia Fibre		200	3	3	3	3
25¼	6¾	Cont Insurance		400	9¾	9½	9½	9
7	3¾	Cont Oil		500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
¾	⅛	Cont Shares		700	⅛	⅛	⅛	
47⅜	25⅝	Corn rProducts	3	900	29½	28½	29	30¼
129½	99½	Corn Prod pf	7	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4¾	1½	Coty		100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	14½	Cream of Wheat	2†	200	14½	14½	14½	15¼
15⅛	7½	Crown Cork & S	1.20	4700	13	11¾	12¼	12¼
23¼	6	Crucible Steel		900	7	7	7	
49⅞	15¼	Crucible Steel pf		140	16½	15¼	15¼	17
8½	3½	Cuban Am S pf		300	7	7	7	
31	10⅜	Curtis Publishing	2	200	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
2¾	⅞	Curtiss-Wright n		900	1	1	1	1
10	3½	Cutler Hammer		100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

—D—

5¼	4	Davega Stores	.60	100	4½	4½	4½	2¼
15⅛	6¾	Deere & Co pf	4	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
89½	37	Del & Hudson	9	500	41½	39¼	39¼	41½
28¾	8½	Del Lack & W		300	10½	10½	10½	12
15⅞	12	Diamond Match	1	1400	14¾	14¼	14½	14¼
11⅝	7½	Dome Mines	1.20	1700	9¼	9¼	9¼	
59¾	25⅞	Du Pont de Nem	3	6700	27¾	25½	25½	27½
105	80	Du Pnt deb	6	200	86	85½	85½	

—E—

87⅞	37¾	Eastman Kodak	5	4600	43¾	40¼	40¾	42⅝
32¾	13⅛	Eaton Axle & Sp	.50	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅜	2⅞	Elec Auto-Lite	1.30	1300	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅛
64	12¼	Elec Pow & Lt	7	7400	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
55½	10½	El Pw&L 6% pf	6	400	13	12½	13	12½
33¼	12⅝	Elec Sto Battery	3	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
59	20	Engineers PS ww	5½	100	17¾	17	17¼	17¼
19	12½	Equitable Off Bld	1½	100	20	20	20	
10	2	Erie RR		300	3¼	3	3	3
13½	2⅝	Erie RR 1pf		200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2¼	½	Evans Products		300		½	½	

—F—

		Fed Water Serv		200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
37¾	6	Fidelity Phe F In	1.20	500	10⅝	10	10	
94	75	Filene's pf	6½	10	75	75	75	
59½	45½	Firestone T&R pf		600	44	45¾	45¾	45⅞
53	37	First Nat Stores	2½	400	42	40¾	40¾	42
10	4¼	Florsheim Shoe		100	6	6	6	
21½	10½	Fourth Nat Inv	1.20	400	13	12½	12¾	13
5⅝	1¼	Fox Film A		400	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19½	10	Freeport Texas		200	10¾	10⅜	10½	11⅛
9	2½	Fuller pr pf		10	9	9	9	

—G—

1⅞	¼	Gabriel Snub A		100	½	½	½	
3⅝	½	Gen Am Inv		900	2	2	2	
35¾	10	Gen Am Tnk Car	1	300	10⅜	10	10⅛	10½
15⅛	5	Gen Asphalt		1700	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝
26½	8½	Gen Electric	*.40	18600	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜
11¼	10¾	Gen Elec Sp	*.40	1700	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
40½	19⅝	Gen Foods	3	5100	21½	20⅜	20⅜	21
2¾	½	Gen Gas & E A		200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
40	7⅝	Gen Gas & E 8%	8	10	7½	7½	7½	8¼
24⅝	8¼	Gen Motors	3	15800	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¾
87½	60	Gen Mot 5% pf	5	200	60⅝	60	60	61½
4	3½	Gen Out Ad		200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
9	4¼	Gen Out Ad A		200	3¾	3½	3¾	
5	1	Gen Pub Service		100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	⅛	Gen Realty		2200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16⅞	5	Gen Rlty pf ww		100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
24¼	10⅜	Gillette Saf Ras	1	5100	13⅜	12⅞	12⅝	13⅜
2½	⅞	Gimbel Bros		600	1	⅞	1	
7	3⅛	Glidden		400	4	4	4	
54	36	Glidden ppf	7	20	40	40	40	
6½	3⅜	Gobel (Adolf)		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19⅜	8½	Gold Dust	1.60	4400	10¾	10	10	10⅝
5⅝	2¼	Goodrich		1700	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2½
17	7	Goodrich pf		100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18¾	5½	Goodyear		7000	7	6¾	6¾	7
61	19¾	Goodyear 1pf		500	23	22	22	25
14½	7½	Gotham Silk Hos		1400	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
65½	50¼	Gotham S H pf	7	100	55	54	54	
4¾	1	Graham Paige		3800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¾	3½	Grand Union		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30¼	14½	Grant (WT)	1	200	14½	14½	14½	15¼
25	5½	Great Nor pf	2	300	15½	15½	15½	15½
13¼	5	Great Nor Ore		300	7⅛	7	7	
6¾	3¼	Great West Sug		700	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
1¾	½	Grigsby-Grunow		100	⅝	⅝	5⅛	
¼	⅛	Guantanamo Sug		200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜

—H—

2¼	⅝	Hahn Dept Sto		1200	1	⅝	⅝	
19	7¼	Hahn D S pf		100	7½	7½	7½	
4	½	Hartman Corp A		100	½	½	½	
1⅞	¼	Hartman Corp B		100	¼	¼	¼	
8¼	4¾	Hercules Motors		100	5	5	5	
83	46	Hershey Choc	6	300	46½	46¼	46¼	47⅜
83	57	Hershey Choc pf	5	500	60¾	60	60¾	60
1¾	⅛	Hoe & Co		100	½	⅛	½	
11⅞	8	Holland Furnace	1	300	10¼	10	10	10
131½	110	Homestake M	9	100	125	125	125	
5½	1⅝	Houston Oil new		100	2	2	2	2
16⅛	5	Howe Sound	.60	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
30⅜	8	Hudson & Man	3½	200	14¼	14	14	14
11¾	2⅞	Hudson Motor		300	4	4	4	
8¾	1½	Hump Motors		200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

—I—

18½	4¾	Ill Central		1300	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	6⅛
38⅞	9¾	Indus Rayon	2	800	10⅝	9⅞	10	9¾
39½	14¾	Ingersoll-Rand	3	100	21⅜	17¾	17¾	18½
24	10½	Inland Steel		500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4¼	3	Insuranshare Del	.30†	300	4	3¾	3¾	
117	65	Interlake Iron	6†	100	2	2	2	
18⅝	3¾	Int Business M		1200	69¾	67	67	69¼
21	4⅛	Int Cement		800	5½	4¾	4⅞	
29¾	11¾	Int Combus pf	1.80	400	9½	9	9	
108	66¾	Int Harvester	7	2700	13½	11¾	11¾	13
11¾	3⅜	Int Harvester pf	3b	400	70½	70	70	70½
3¼	1⅜	Int Hydroelec		300	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
88	53	Int Nickel	7	7400	4¼	4	4	4¾
11	3	Int Nickel pf		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
		Int Paper&Pow pf		600	3	3¾	3¾	

1932 High	1932 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last June 24	Last June 23
13¾	3⅝	Int Tel & Tel		4800	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
40	24½	Int Pr Ink pf		100	32	32	32	
44⅝	23¼	Int Shoe	3	900	34¼	33	33	34
63⅛	18	Intern D S pf xw	7	10	18	18	18	

—J—

35	13⅛	Jewel Tea	4½†	300	20	20	20	20
25⅛	10	Johns Manville		1600	13	11¼	11⅜	13¼

—K—

23⅜	5	Kan C & So pf	4	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9	5	Kaufmann D St	.80	100	3	3	3	3¾
9⅜	5	Kayser (J) & Co		200	5	5	5	5½
2½	½	Kelly-Springfield		100	1	1	1	
4¼	1	Kelsey Hayes W		100	1	1	1	
10⅝	3¾	Kelvinator Corp		1200	3½	3	3	3
12	5	Kennecott Cop		2800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
13⅛	4	Kinney pf		3500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19	8¼	Kresge		10	6	6	6	4
9¼	½	Kreuger & Toll		1600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
16⅝	10	Kroger Gros & B		900	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	11¼

—L—

6⅛	3¾	Lehigh Port Cem		200	4	4	4	
75	47	Lehigh P Cem pf		40	48½	48½	48½	
18	5	Lehigh Val RR		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
48⅜	30½	Lehman Corp	2.40	300	31½	31½	31½	
6	3¾	Libby-Owens-F		800	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
16⅜	8¼	Lima Loco Wks		300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
32	9	Liquid Carbonic		500	10	9¾	10	
24	13¼	Loew's Inc		200	10½	10½	10½	
72	45	Loews pf		900	16½	15½	15½	16½
4¾	1⅛	Loft Inc		100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36¾	16½	Loose-Wiles Bisc	3†	200	21½	21	21	4
33⅜	8½	Louisville G&E A		500	20¾	20½	20¾	
32⅜	7½	Louisville & N		100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12
1⅝	½	Louisiana Oil R		900	11	10½	10½	11
		Louisiana Oil R		200	½	½	½	

—M—

21	10	McCall Corp	2	500	13½	12	12	12½
62	20	McCrory pf	6	120	24	22½	22½	
16½	13	McIntyre Porcu	1	2100	15½	14¾	15	14
18⅛	10	McKeesport Tin	1	3800	34½	31⅝	31⅝	34¼
60⅛	17	Mack Trucks	2	800	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13½
8¾	4⅛	Macy (RH) & Co	.80	3600	20¾	19½	19¼	20½
20¾	4	Magma Copper		300	5	5	5	
7	3½	Man Elv mg		600	6¼	5½

CATTLE AND HOG MARKET POINTING UP

Reach New Highs for Season at Chicago—Lamb Prices Hold Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—The cattle and hog market continued on the upgrade at the Union Stockyards, reaching new high levels of the season, while the lamb market held its own during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Smaller receipts provided the main bullish factor, the 12 main markets of the country receiving 35,000 fewer cattle and 10,000 fewer hogs this week than the corresponding period a year ago, while sheep receipts were about even.

Better-grade fed steers and yearlings advanced 25 to 50 cents, with medium grade showing the minor end of the advance and common offerings about steady. Light mixed and heifer yearlings ruled strong to 25 cents higher.

Grain-fed butcher she-stock carried a strong undertone, but grassy kinds were in extremely dull and undependable demand, values sinking unevenly to new low levels. Bulls gained 25 cents, and vealers remained unchanged. Replacement steers were weak.

A top of $8.25 was paid for highly finished yearling steers. The best medium weights made $8.10, heavies stopping at $8. The upper crust of the crop brought $7.50-$8, the bulk going at $6-$7.50, with grassy kinds ranging downward to $4.50 and below.

Yearling heifers topped at $6.85 and kosher heifers $6.75, most grain-fed selling above $5.50, with grassy heifers downward to $3.50, and some in thin stocker flesh below $3. Dry lot cows scored $4-$5, and grassers $2.50-$3.40, and most vealers made $5.50-$6.50.

The closing peak on hogs was $4.25, with bulk of the 180-280-pound weights, $4.10-$4.20; 290-370 pound, $3.80-$4.10; 140-170-pound, $3.85-$4.15; medium grades, $3.70-$4; pigs, $3.50-$3.90; culls down to $3 and below; packing sows, $3.15-$3.50; smooth light weights to $3.70 and extreme weights down to $3.

Good to choice native ewes and wether lambs bulked at $6-$6.25 at the close, with the best upward to $6.75, some making $7 earlier in the week. Choice 80-87-pound Idahos brought $6.50-6.75.

Native bucks went at $5-$5.25, and throwouts, $4-$5. Fed yearlings brought $4-$4.75. Fat ewes bulked at $1.50-$2, choice light weights scoring $2.25.

ALBERTA TO RECEIVE LOAN FROM LONDON

LONDON, June 24—Negotiations for the placement of a £1,000,000 loan for the Province of Alberta, Can., in the form of 5 per cent registered stock, maturing 1967, have been completed.

Public offering is expected within a couple of days. Arrangements for the issue were conducted in the British market and were made by Dominion Securities Corporation, Wood, Gundy & Co., and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

This is the second recent borrowing by a Canadian province in London, through bonds to be offered to the public, and Alberta's first resort to the London market since the war.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	June 24	June 23
1224	Am T&T	81⅜	77⅞	77⅞	80⅛
50	Bos El	61¾	61¾	61¾	60½
15	Bos & Alb	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¼
6	Chi Junct pf	72	72	27	..
20	Cbp Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
115	E G&F pf	3	3	3	3½
10	E G&F pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
17	E Mass B	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
107	Edison Elec	132	130	130	130½
445	Em Asso	4½	4	4	4¾
105	First Nat S	42¼	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
180	Gen Capital	10¾	10½	10½	..
50	*Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
10	Loew's Thea	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
16	Me Cent	3	3	3	3⅛
222	Mass Util	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
29	NE Tel	72½	72	72	74½
12	No Butte	.25	.15	.15	..
8	Old Colony	.50	.50	.50	..
110	Stone Web	6¾	6	6	6½
55	Torrington	23	22	23	..
185	Uni Shoe	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	28
28	Uni Shoe pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
100	Utah Apex	.45	.45	.45	..
40	Walth'm pf	8	8	8	..

BONDS

$8000	E Mass 4½s	24	23½	23½	..

DIVIDENDS

Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Premier Shares Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Philadelphia Insulated Wire Company declared a semiannual dividend of 75 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Phoenix State Bank & Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14. Three months ago $3.50 was paid.

Universal Products Company declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27. Three months ago 25 cents was paid.

City Investing Company declared a dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record July 5. The company paid $2.50 on the common in January this year and July, 1931.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Telautograph Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Hartford Connecticut Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

American News Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Bloomingdale Brothers, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 7 to stock of record July 20.

Beatty Bros Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred series A, payable August 1 to stock of record July 15.

St. Croix Paper Company declared a dividend of $1.50, payable July 15 to stock of record July 6. The regular semiannual dividend of $3 was declared on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

YONKERS BOND AWARD

NEW YORK, June 24—Chase Harris Forbes Corporation and associates were awarded $2,430,000 Yonkers, N. Y. bonds, due 1933-46 on bid of par, plus $100 premium for 6s, subject to final action by the comptroller.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—Pennsylvania Railroad shareholders reached a new high record on June 1 at 249,877, compared with 241,454 on June 1, 1931, and 249,228 on May 1, 1932.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	43½	43½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13½	13¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9¾	9¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	21	21
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64¾	64¾
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	40¾	40½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1⅞	1⅞
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74	73¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¼	101⅛
Amer T&T 4s '36	83¾	83⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100	100
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅛	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94⅞	94¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	95	94⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101⅛
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	22	22
Armour & Co 4½s '39	60½	60
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	50½	50⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¾	81⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79¼	78
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	86⅛	86⅛
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '50	83	83
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	30¾	30¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30½	30¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	92¼	92¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	74
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	58	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40	37
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19¾	18
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	34	32
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	55	54½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	37	37
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	100½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	65	65
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80¾	79¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	46	46
Boston & Maine 5s '55	50½	50⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s E	100¾	100¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	76	75½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	92⅝	92¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94⅝	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	34	33
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	51½	51¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76⅝	76⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74⅝	74⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74½	74¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77⅜	77⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	94½	94
Can Pacific deb 4s	54¼	53
Can Pacific 4½s '46	60	60
Can Pacific 4½s '60	61	61
Can Pacific 5s '44	74½	73½
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	14¼	14¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	61	61
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	67	66¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	40¾	40½
Certainteed 5½s '48	27½	27½
Ches Corp 5s '47	41	40
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	82½	82
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s E	72½	71
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	82
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	75¼	75¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10	9¾
Chicago & Erie R 1st 5s '82	80	80
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36	35½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	57½	57½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	58½	58¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18⅜	17¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	43	43
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	54	54
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19	19
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11⅜	10½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	60	60
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	20
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	60	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	30½	28½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	29	28¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	14
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	87	87
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	58¼	58¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	57	56
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	95	95
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	51½	51½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	59¾	59¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	67	67
Colonial Oil 6s '38	28	27⅝
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68¼	67½
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	91
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102½	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99¾	99½
Corn Products 5s '34	103¼	102
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	58½	58½
Cuba R 1st 5s '52	21¼	21⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	72¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35	33
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10	10
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	73½	72½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	97⅛
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	25	25
Erie RR ref 5s '67	17¼	17
Erie RR gen lien	39½	39
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18	18½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fed Metal 7s '34	57	57
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	28	28
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	71½	71½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71¾	71¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70	69½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	71⅜	71⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	42⅞	42½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	50¾	50
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59¼	58
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	20	20
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	32	30
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22	21½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	29	29
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99½	99½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	34	33
Hudson & Man rfg 6s '57	70¼	69⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	34	34
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	40⅛	40⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24	23¼
Ill Central 5s '52	44	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	28¼	28
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	92¾	92¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	23	22
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¾	1¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3¾	3½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	37¼	36½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	17¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	16	16
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	31	30½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	34	32½
Int Paper 6s '55	15	15
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18½	18¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	22	21½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23½	23
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	46	45½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53¾	53¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	39	38½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	78	78
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	63½	63
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	95½	95
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	50	50
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51¼	51
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78½	78½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	51¾	51¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Autaro 6s '54	..	¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	84½	84
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	65	65
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74½	73½
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	26	25½
L&N uni 4s '40	75	75
L& rfg 4½s C 2003	68	68
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	22½
Manila Sol 4s '59	52¼	52¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75½	74½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	52½	52½
Meade 6s '45 ww	33	32
Metro Water 5½s '50	48	48
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76½	76½
Mo Ill 5s '59	20	20
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	35½	35½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22½	22
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	47	47
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	13	12
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28¼	27⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28	27½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¾	27¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	65	64½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80½	80½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	25	25
Nat Steel 5s	68	68
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	101
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	16	16
N O T & M 5½s '54	24½	22¾
NYC 4s '42	64	64
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71
NYC&HR 6s A '96	61½	61½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66½
NYC&HR 4½s N	35	34½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	39¾	38¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '36	49½	49½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	6½6	66⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16⅜	15¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32	31
NY Dock Co 4s '51	46½	46½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	40
NY Edison 5s '44	101¾	101¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108	107¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103	103
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	40	40
NY NH&H 4½s '67	52	52
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	67¾	65½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	67½	65½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	37	37
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	47
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	91½	91½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39¾	38¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	43½	43½
Norf & W con 4s '96	86½	85
North Am Co 5s '61	58	57
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	63½	63½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70¼	70¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	95
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56¾	56⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	77½	77⅜
Nor Pacific 3s C 2047	51	51
Nor Pacific 3s D 2047	53¼	57
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	102	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	15½	15
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	10½	10½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18½	18
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¾	82¼
Pen Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Pen Railroad con 5s ct '48	87½	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	46¼	45¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	66½	66½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	62½	62
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	62	62

	High	Low
Penn Railroad 5s '64	63	63
Pen Railroad gen 5s '68	74⅝	74⅜
Pen Railroad gold 6½s '36	89	88½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100½	100¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	34½	34½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	33	33
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87⅛	87
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	75½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	30⅝	30⅝
Phil Railway 4s '37	18	18
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44	43½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	86	86
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16¼	16
Pub Svc E&G 4s	87½	86½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	69	68
Pure Oil 5½s '40	64	63
Purity Baking 5s '48	56	54
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	39¼	39¼
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	47⅞	47⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16	13¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13¾	11½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17⅝	17
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	22½	22½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	52½	52¼
Shell Union 5s '47	53	52½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	52½	52½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86⅝
Sinclair Bn O col 6½s '38	94¼	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86⅞
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58½	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	97¼	97⅛
Southern Bel Tel & Tel 5s '41	101½	101
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	18	18
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	65	65
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33¼	31⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33¼	32½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	52¼	52¼
So Pacific S P T 4s '50	76¼	16¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61½	20½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	21¼	20½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	282	21¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	85	84
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	90
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	55½	55
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42⅜	42½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91⅛	90⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	67½	67
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75½	75½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31	30
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	66¾	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	19¼	18¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20½	20½
Vanadium 5s '41	38½	38¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2¼	2¼
Virginia El Pow 5½s	93	93
Virginia Ry 5s '63	76¼	76¼
Walworth 6s '45	11½	11½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	160	160
Western Electric 5s '44	93	92½
Western Maryland 4s '52	47	46
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44	44
Westchester Lt 5s	102	102
Western Union 5s '60	47½	46½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	39	39
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	49	49
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅞	99⅞
White Sew Mach 6s '40	15	15
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56	56

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun24	Last Jun23
3½s '47	101.5	101	101	101.2
1st 4¼s conv '47	101.21	101.20	101.20	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.18	102.18	102
4th 4¼s reg	102.18		102.18	
US 3s '55	93	92.24	92.24	92.27
US 3½s '49	94.10	94.4	94.4	94.9
US3⅜s'43Mar	98.9	98	98	98.1
US3⅜s'43June	98.19	98.10	98.10	98.16
US 3⅜s '47	98.4	97.28	97.28	98.00
US 3¾s '56	100.4	99.28	99.28	99.29
US 4s '54	102.16	102.5	102.5	102.4
US 4¼s '52	105.29	100.8	105.29	104.29

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&B 5s '53	16	14½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	70	70
Akershus 5s '63	58	58
Alpine Hon 1tl 7s '55	38	38
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	32⅜	32⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	37⅛	37⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	36	36
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36¼	35⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	36¼	35⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	36¼	36¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	36¼	35½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	36¼	35⅝
Australia 4½s '56	55⅜	55⅛
Australia 5s '55	61	61
Australia 5s '57	60	⅞ 60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	28¾	28½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81⅛	81
Austria Hydro 6½s	23	22⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	72¾	72⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	27½	27½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86½	86½
Belgium (Ging) 7s '55	98½	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98½	98⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	21¾	21
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	21¾	21
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	35	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	32⅜	31¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	27⅛	26⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27¾	27¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	16¾
Brisbane 6s '50	50	50
Brisbane 5s '57	43⅝	43⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	19¾	19¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23½	22¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	19½	19½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11	11
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	93¼	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73	73
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾	89⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	5	5
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4½	4¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4½	3⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	23½	4½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26½	22⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24½	24¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16½	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	16½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	83	28
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	69½	83
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	69
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	5	38
Denmar (King) 4½s '62	51¾	5
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	59¾	51
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	74⅞	59¾
Dresden 7s '45	32⅜	74½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41	32⅜
Dutch El 6s '47	89½	41
Fiat 7s '46 war	67	89½
Finland 5½s '53	44	66¼
Frankfort 6½s 53	18½	42
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅝	18⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117¼	112½
German 7s '49	56½	117
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30¾	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	35¼	20½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	19½	35¼
Germ El Pow '53	32	19
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	30	31⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	32½	30
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37¼	32½
Graz 8s '54	16	36½
Greek 6s '68	15½	35
Greek 7s '64	23½	15
Hamburg 6s '46	26⅜	23½
Hanst 6s '39 ww	21½	26¼
Ilseder Steels 6s '48	25	21
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	65¼	24¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	85⅝	64¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	58	85
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60	57⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	16¾	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	7½	15¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	56¼	7½
Meridionale El 7s '57	64¼	56¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	24¾	64¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66½	24¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12	66½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	11	12
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	71⅛	11
New South Wales 5s '57	60	71⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	60	60
Norway (King) 5s '63	67½	59
Norway (King) 6s '52	72	66¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	12	72
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅜	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3	103⅜
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	48	3
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	42½	48
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	46½	42⅛
Prussia 6s '52	23	45½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	32	22¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	31⅞	30⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	30½	30
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	22	29½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29	21
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70¼	29
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	32	70
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58¼	30⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	32½	54½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	22	31½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	26	22
Serbs Cro Slov 7s '62	27	26
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	39¼	26½
Siemens 6½s '51	41½	39
Siemens 7s '35	55½	40½
Silesia BK 6s '47	18½	54
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	24½	18½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	31¼	24½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	43½	31¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	35	43
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	40	35
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	33	40
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	7¼	33
Tyrol 7½s '55	38	7¼
Uijigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	45	38
U K Gt Br I 5½s '37	102	45
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	25¼	101¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	25	24¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	25	24¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64	22	24¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	22	22
Uruguay (

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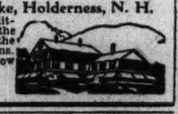

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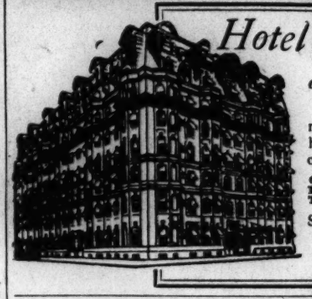

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To Our Readers...
Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

CHINA'S CENTER OF INDUSTRY MARRED BY WAR

Division of Government Into Autonomous States Deemed Advisable

By DEMAREE BESS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The last of three articles dealing with the effects of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria and at Shanghai upon the finances of the Chinese Central Government.

SHANGHAI—The present central government of China has shown more promise of stability than any since the overthrow of the Manchus. Although it has been threatened constantly by civil wars, military revolts, Communist uprisings and widespread banditry, it has managed to survive, with the same leaders in control, for a longer period than any other "Republican" government. Finances have played a large part in this stability, and Shanghai has been the financial wellspring.

Previous governments had been established at Peiping. When the Kuomintang moved the Government to Nanking in 1927, the financial support of Shanghai bankers and business men was assured. Old Peking governments had relied for financial existence almost entirely upon the customs and salt revenues. The Nanking Government has added Shanghai as a third principal source of dependable national revenue, and Shanghai has permitted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his able Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, to remain in power almost continuously since 1927.

Before then, Shanghai had been a prize for which independent provincial militarists contended. The victorious general compelled Shanghai business men to pay him heavily for the privilege of being left alone. When Gen. Chiang Kai-shek established the central government at Nanking, he removed Shanghai from this danger. The city was willing to pay the central government well for protection, and Shanghai bankers saved the Nanking Government on more than one occasion. The national budget shows that during 1931 the Government obtained $180,000,000 silver from domestic loans, and Shanghai bankers made these loans possible. Without this income, it is unlikely the central government could have survived.

Shanghai Revenue Cut

It has been shown in previous articles how the Sino-Japanese conflict has reduced the National Government's income from the salt monopoly and the maritime customs, the mainstay of the national governments since the Republic was proclaimed. But when the Japanese struck at Shanghai, they attached the source of revenue which has made possible the continued existence of the present central government since 1927. The Shanghai conflict has weakened the central government financially more than any other action could have weakened it.

The Chinese districts of Chapei and Paoshan, comprising one of the most densely populated cities in the world, with a population of 800,000 persons, lie on the borders of the International Settlement at Shanghai. These cities have been the center of industrial development in China outside of foreign-controlled areas. Here China's "infant industries" had made notable progress. Today these districts are an absolute ruin. Japanese artillery and airplanes destroyed them with a thoroughness probably without precedent.

The process of destruction affected adjoining districts as well, so that the commercial life of the city and of the entire Yangtse Valley was suspended for months. Customs revenues declined sharply. Trade losses were probably great enough to absorb potential profits for the year.

Chinese Banks Strained

Indirect losses are incalculable, for the districts destroyed were the center of industrialized China. Chinese estimate it will require five years to put that industry where it was last January.

The strain which this conflict placed upon the Chinese banking system is obvious. Banks had made large loans to build up the budding industries thus wiped out in a month. Little of the loss was covered by insurance. Only war risks applied. Few bankers now are in a position to advance further sums to the national or any other government.

It is apparent that for the present, at least, Shanghai has ceased to be a major source of revenue to the central government. The Government required loans last year of $180,000,000, merely to keep going, and finance civil wars. Shanghai bankers are not likely to support loans even one-quarter of this amount in 1932.

With its three main sources of revenue thus weakened, the financial position of the Chinese central government is worse than it has been since Nanking was made the capital in 1927. Contributions from overseas Chinese have helped to keep the Government going for some months, but it is obvious these will not continue indefinitely at the same rate.

Autonomous States Advised

It remains to be seen how long the present Government can endure without adequate finances. Since January last it has been falling more deeply into arrears each month to its own employees, to government universities, to officers and soldiers in its armies. Employees even in such established services as the customs have been placed upon a bare living allowance as a temporary expedient.

Gen Chiang Kai-shek believed he could unify the country with silver. He paid independent militarists monthly allowances to support the central government. But it is no longer possible to raise the money for such allowances. Independent militarists are calmly appropriating revenues within their own districts which were earmarked for the central government, thus increasing the latter's financial strain.

Many Japanese have openly argued that China would benefit if the country broke up into a number of autonomous sections. Only in this manner, they averred, could effectual governments come into being. An effective national government, they declared, is impossible under present conditions in China. The Sino-Japanese conflict has surely strengthened the possibility of some such development in China, by weakening the position of the central government. The Japanese, whether intentionally or not, have influenced a trend toward provincial autonomy in China by striking at the major sources of revenue for the central government.

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DETROIT, June 24—Dow Chemical Company reports for the year ended May 31, 1932, net profit of $2,970,884 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $2.95 a share on 630,000 shares of common, compared with $2,377,200, or $3.44 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

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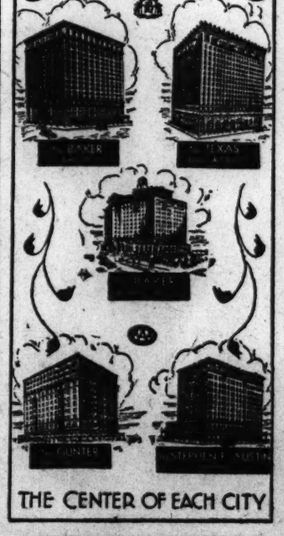

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Leading Athletic News of the World

MISS NUTHALL MORE FORCEFUL

Defeats Sarah H. Palfrey in Women's Singles at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 24 (AP)—Helen M. Jacobs, America's second ranking woman player, today advanced to the last eight of the English tennis championships with a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Mrs. C. H. Jameson of England in the fourth round.

Betty Nuthall, one of England's leading women players and a foremer American champion, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey of the United States Wightman Cup team 8—6, 9—7 to advance to the quarterfinals.

The match was played on the center court before a gallery of 12,000. The American girl was never ahead but waged a fine battle against an opponent who was just a bit more forceful in critical spots.

Trailing 2—4 in the first set, Miss Palfrey drew level, and then with the score 5—4 against her broke Miss Nuthall's service with a love game; but she could not hold her own in the critical thirteenth game.

The second set was a repetition of the first, with Miss Palfrey deucing the set three times before finally falling before Miss Nuthall's superior play.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, seeking her fifth Wimbledon tennis singles title, advanced to the quarterfinal round today with an easy 6—3, 6—0, victory over Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree, a former great of the English courts. Mrs. Moody has not lost a set in her parade through the field.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., American champion, defeated I. Aoki, Japanese Davis Cup team member, in a hard four-set match in the fourth round 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

After running through the first set to win easily 6—2, Vines fell into several errors and let Aoki take three straight games, and then a 5—2 lead in the second. The American, putting on the pressure, pulled out the eighth game on his own service, but couldn't handle Aoki's twisting service, and lost the next and the set, 3—6. Vines was trying to skim the net with his drives, and was just a little off, most of his losing points coming on returns he banged into the netting.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, representing the International Tennis Club of New York, won a second-round doubles match from the Spanish-English combination of Ernest Maier and H. F. Fisher, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, American Davis Cup player and his South African partner, P. D. B. Spence, defeated the English pair of Nigel Sharpe and J. D. P. Wheatley 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, in a first-round doubles match. The match was postponed from yesterday.

The former Wimbledon champions and United States Cup doubles team of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, won their second-round match in men's doubles handily from A. Brown and R. K. Tinkler of England, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Three American teams advanced in the mixed doubles, yesterday. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Miss Jacobs won by default, while Mangin and Miss Palfrey defeated E. R. Avory and Miss F. K. Scott of England 6—0, 6—3.

The two American champions, Vines and Mrs. Moody, won their opening match in the mixed doubles, defeating the Hodges-Stork combination of England in straight sets, 6—0, 6—3. Results of third-round men's singles matches:

I. D. Aoki, Japan, defeated C. R. D. Tuckey, England, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.
Jean Borotra, France, defeated H. B. N. Lee, England, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.
E. Maier, Spain, defeated F. H. D. Wilde, England, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.
Jack Crawford, Australia, defeated Christian Boussus, France, 9—7, 6—4, 6—2.
J. S. Olliff, England, defeated J. G. Grandguillot, Egypt, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.
Paul Feret, France, defeated J. Clemenger, Australia, 4—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.
H. W. Austin, England, defeated E. C. Peters, England, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.
Roderick Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated B. W. Finnigan, England, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.
Hans Timmer, Holland, won from H. Kleinschroth, Germany, by default.
Jiro Satoh, Japan, defeated Ian G. Collins, England, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IS IN SECOND PLACE

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24—Nottinghamshire scored from sixth to second place in the English intercounty cricket championship standing, yesterday, as the result of its crushing victory over Leicestershire at Nottingham by an innings and 111 runs. The game was a triumph for the home bowlers, William Voce and Harold Larwood, who, after Nottinghamshire had scored 244, put out the opponents for the paltry totals of 80 and 53. The two men mentioned bowled unchanged and shared the wickets equally, Voce capturing 10 for 35 runs and Larwood 10 for 88.

This is the second time within a month that Voce has taken 10 wickets in a match. Against Cambridge University he claimed 10 victims for 48 runs. The top scorer for Leicestershire—indeed, the only man to exceed 20 runs—was W. E. Astill, with 34. For the home team Willis Walker made 114 and W. W. Keeton 47. These were the only contributions above 15.

Nottinghamshire, which obviously has to be reckoned with as a serious contender for the chamionship title, is one of only two teams other than Yorkshire and Lancashine which has been champion since the war. It filled first place in the final standing in 1929. Middlesex did so in 1920-1921, and the other 10 seasons have provided Yorkshire with six successes and Lancashire with four.

THE MARY JANE WINS

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24 (AP)—The Mary Jane, owned by Henry Selden of New London, is the point winner of a five-race regatta between dinghies from Boston and New York and those of the Mason's Island Yacht Club. Snowbird, sailed by Miss Lorna Whitelsey, national women's champion, placed second yesterday, with Carlatrub, handled by Arthur Knapp of Bayside L. I., third. Fred Goeller of Boston was fourth and Morgan Harris of Boston, fifth.

HARVARD WINS THE J. V. RACE

Yale Freshmen Triumph in Other Preliminary Event on Thames

REGATTA COURSE, NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Yale and Harvard split even in the first two races of the seventieth regatta between the two famous universities on the Thames today. Yale won the opening event, the freshman race, by 3 lengths; but Harvard came back to win the junior varsity by a length.

Both races were rowed over a course of a mile and a half, instead of the customary two miles, because of a stiff head wind that made for rough water conditions and forced delay in the morning program for nearly two hours. The race was also rowed down instead of upstream.

Harvard's junior varsity rowed a beautiful race against the Eli's second boat. The Crimson pulled into an early lead, but were overhauled by the Blue before the half-mile post was reached. Yale still was leading at the mile post, but a moment later the Harvard stroke stepped up the beat and the Crimson shell quickly pulled into the lead again.

When Harvard's advantage had reached a length the two crews raced the distance as one, and after the finish the Cantabs still had their one-length lead. The time was 8m. 3-5s. for Harvard, with Yale timed in 8m. 5 1-5s.

In the freshman race the Harvard yearlings jumped into an early lead; but the Elis, with a much longer and more powerful stroke, quickly overhauled them before the mile mark was reached. In the last half-mile Yale stepped up the beat and pulled away from the Crimson with every sweep of the oars.

The winner's time was 8m. 16 1-5s., with Harvard timed in 8m. 30 4-5s.

Eastern Players Are Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 24—The Southern and California universities took complete possession of the national intercollegiate tennis championships at the Merion Cricket Club here yesterday with three representatives from the former and one Californian in the singles and the doubles event evenly divided.

David N. Jones of Columbia was eliminated by Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, in the singles and Donald M. Frame of Harvard, and Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College, were also defeated. Then Joseph M. Case and Charles M. Greene, the local stars of the University of Pennsylvania, were defeated by the Stanford team in a terrific battle between Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams of the University of Texas and the Yale pair, W. E. Bascom and Clark Andrews in the final event of the day, went finally to the Texans 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Keith Gledhill, the defending champion, showed his real form for the first team in defeating Frame, losing only three games, while Sutter was also effective against the tall Columbian, handling the service of the latter with good judgment, to win at 6—4, 6—2. The only real battle of the singles was between Murphy and Clayton L. Burwell of Sewanee, or the University of the South, to use its official title, which the latter won at 7—5, 6—8, 6—4. The summary.

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Fifth Round

Keith Gledhill, Stanford, defeated Donald M. Frame, Harvard, 6—2, 6—1.
Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas, 6—3, 6—3.
Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated David N. Jones, Columbia, 6—4, 6—2.
Clayton Lee Burwell, University of the South, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter and Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Martin Buxby and Allan S. Key, University of Texas, 6—0, 6—4.
Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Bryan Grant Jr. and Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—3.
Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford University, defeated Joseph M. Case and Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, 3—6, 6—0, 6—0.
K. F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, University of Texas, defeated W. E. Bascom and Clark Andrews, Yale, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	39	26	.582
Columbus	40	29	.580
Indianapolis	38	30	.559
Milwaukee	33	31	.516
Kansas City	34	34	.500
Toledo	33	35	.485
Louisville	26	36	.419
St. Paul	22	42	.344

RESULTS JUNE 23

Toledo 7, St. Paul 4.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hollywood	49	33	.598
Portland	48	34	.585
San Francisco	44	35	.557
Los Angeles	42	37	.532
Oakland	37	44	.457
Seattle	37	45	.451
Sacramento	37	46	.446
Missions	31	51	.378

RESULTS JUNE 23

Hollywood 5, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 2.
Portland 3, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 6, Missions 3.

MRS. LAKE IN FINAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 24—Mrs. R. C. Lake of the Old Country Club, who defeated Helen L. Hicks, United States champion, for the Long Island women's golf championship tournament Wednesday, won her place in the final round yesterday by defeating Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley Club, in the semifinal round, 5 and 4. Marion Hollins, Women's National Golf & Tennis Club and United States champion in 1921, won the other place in the final by defeating Beatrice Gottlieb, Lakeville Golf & Country Club, yesterday, 4 and 3.

CARDINALS RELEASE SHERDEL

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday announced the unconditional release of Willie Sherdel, veteran left-handed pitcher, the optioning of infielder Lee Cunningham to the Cards' farm at Houston and the signing of Rube Bressler, who recently was released by the Phillies. Sherdel, who was signed by the Cards after being cut adrift by the Boston Braves, has been signed by Rochester, the Cardinals' International League farm, for the remainder of the season.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREW STATISTICS

JUNIOR VARSITY

Bow	A. L. Nickerson '33	Dedham, Mass.	21	6 2	183
2	Taggart Whipple '34	Cohasset, Mass.	19	6 2	158
3	Bradford Simmons '34	Baltimore, Md.	20	6 2	195
4	Charles F. Hovey '32	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	22	6 5	179
5	Gridley Barrows '34	Sharon, Mass.	20	6 3	198
6	J. W. Peirce '33	Topsfield, Mass.	20	6 2	190
7	F. J. Swayze '33	Hamburg, N. J.	21	6 5	185
Stroke	A. H. Parker Jr. '32	Charles River, Mass.	21	6 1	173
Cox	E. S. Litchfield '34	Katonah, N. Y.	20	5 3	119
	Averages, excluding coxswain		20½	6 2¾	184½

FRESHMAN EIGHT

Bow	S. F. Johnson	Weston, Mass	19	6 1	164
2	R. H. Cutler	Charles River, Mass.	18	6 1	172
3	Albert Haberstroh	Newton Highl'ds, Mass.	17	6 1	171
4	Capt. B. F. Vanderveer	Great Neck, L. I.	18	6 1	167
5	E. A. Kratovil	Springfield, Mass.	17	6 1	185
6	R. A. Dow	Cambridge, Mass.	19	6 1	183
7	F. V. Bray	Brookline, Mass.	19	6 1	175
Stroke	T. H. P. Whitney	Boston, Mass.	18	5 9	150
Cox	T. H. Hunter	Cambridge, Mass.	18	5 9	102
	Averages, excluding coxswain		18⅛	6 ½	170½

YALE UNIVERSITY CREW STATISTICS

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHT

Bow	R. M. Davis '33	Lexington, Mass.	19	6 1	175
2	J. M. Meriz '33	New York	20	6 1	180
3	E. W. Stetson Jr. '34	Greens Farm, Conn.	20	6 2	175
4	J. G. Zimmerman '33S	Lancaster, Penna.	21	6 2	180
5	J. S. Atwood '34S	Springfield, Mass.	19	6 3	180
6	W. H. Garmsey '34	Greeley, Colo.	20	6 1	175
7	H. M. Brookfield Jr. '33	New York	21	6 3	178
Stroke	H. P. Shepard '33S	New Rochelle, N. Y.	22	6	176
Cox	C. R. Conger 3d '32	New York City	23	5 9	112
	Averages, excluding coxswain		20¼	6 1⅝	177⅝

FRESHMAN EIGHT

Bow	W. S. Knowlton	New York City	19	5 11	170
2	J. S. Pillsbury	Minneapolis, Minn.	19	6	176
3	F. P. Haas	New Rochelle, N. Y.	20	6 1	175
4	Howard Bissell Jr.	Buffalo N. Y.	19	6 3	177
5	W. S. Kilborne	New York City	19	6 1	177
6	E. W. Wilson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	21	6 7	196
7	Capt. B. I. Taylor Jr.	Harrison, N. Y.	20	6 1	182
Stroke	G. G. Wilcox	New York City	20	6 1	160
Cox	F. C. Hunt Jr.	Bridgeport, Conn.	20	5 6	119
	Averages, excluding coxswain		19⅝	6 1⅜	176⅝

Parker Defeats George M. Lott Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 24—Two outsiders put out the two outstanding favorites for the singles championship of the Western Lawn Tennis Association in the tournament at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. In a quarterfinal match, Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, United States boys' champion, defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, former Davis Cup star and No. 2 in United States rankings, by the score of 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. In another quarterfinal J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., eliminated the title defender, Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Ia., by the score of 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Lott's brilliant and aggressive game was not good enough to vanquish the steady sharpshooting of Parker. The latter must have benefited from the defeat he took last Sunday in the five-set final for the tri-state championship in Cincinnati which Lott won after an extended struggle, for Parker frequently caught Lott going the other way and sometimes tricked him so completely Lott made no effort to return the ball.

In the first set Parker won the first two games and then dropped three straight as Lott rallied and dashed to the net for cross-court placements and smashes. Parker found his stride again and won the next four games and the set. In the second set Parker won only the first and seventh games. In the third set Parker clipped the sidelines, chopped, and drove deep to keep Lott continually on the go, taking the set, 6—4 In the fourth Parker seemed to tire, hitting the net and clipping just outside instead of inside the lines, Lott winning the set 6—3. In the final set, after taking the lead 3—2, Lott began banging them into the net. Parker had him 40—0 in the final game; but Lott staved off defeat for two points by brilliantly sustained rallies. Parker finally cut one wide to Lott's right and the latter in extending himself to make the return sent it outside to the left.

Coggeshall's defeat by Hall was no less a surprise than that of Lott by Parker. The Des Moines boy has won the western title two years in a row, and was expected to get to the semifinals at least. W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, another youngster, triumphed over the veteran Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Penna., 5—7, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. The remaining quarterfinal match is to be decided between Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles and W. D. Brown of St. Louis. The winner of this match will meet Hall in the semifinals.

Men's doubles began with two rounds under way. In women's singles, Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., the title defender, had an interesting contest with Helen Fulton of Chicago, the champion winning, 6—4, 7—5. Mrs. Dorothy Weisel Hack of Los Angeles, who is expected to go through to meet Miss Wolf for the title in the final round, defeated Vera Trayford of Chicago, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated C. L. Lejeck, Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., 5—7, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.
F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.
J. G. Hall, South Orange, defeated H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

John Shostrom and Norman Bickel, defeated Harold Ingersoll and T. W. Kimball, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.
G. M. Lott Jr., and Charles Garland defeated Baker and McAllister, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.
William Schommer and Wilton Ruehl defeated W. A. Gallond and C. C. Chaffee, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3.
Doc Barr and Robert Bryan defeated B. C. Hicks and Willard Shufiltowski, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Second Round

J. G. Hall and Frederic Mercur, defeated A. B. Bicket and T. R. Halsted, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.
W. F. Coen Jr., and John McDiarmid defeated Lee Kulp and F. D. Lapell, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.
W. D. Brown and H. E. Coggeshall defeated John Parker and Donald Leavens, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.
Lester Stoefen and F. A. Parker defeated W. P. Cagney and G. L. Crowley, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.
T. F. O'Connell and Edward Shoaff defeated Edward Lejeck and L. J. Lejeck, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.
Mrs. Dorothy Weisel Hack, Los Angeles, defeated Vera Trayford, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

HAVANA ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Havana Electric & Utilities Company, controlled by American & Foreign Power, had net income of $4,153,238 in 1931 compared with $5,901,196 in 1930.

YALE COMBINATION CREW WINS OPENER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24—Yale opened the seventieth regatta with Harvard here early last evening with a victory over the Crimson in the combination crew race for substitute oarsmen. The Eli margin was 2½ lengths over the downstream upper two-mile course and the times were: Yale 10m. 25s. and Harvard 10m. 38s.

Harvard went out in front rowing a higher beat, but after settling down and at about the half-mile mark the superior Eli oarsmanship pushed its shell into the lead and gradually increased it to the finish line. Harvard challenged several times, but in the last half-mile became disorganized as the result of a crab and from then on was completely out of the race. Yale rowed a lower beat all the way. The lineups:

Yale—Bow, Alexander Bryan '35; No. 2, D. W. Boardman '34; No. 3, F. D. Rogers '35; No. 4, J. G. Zimmerman '33S; No. 5, F. H. Low '34; No. 6, R. E. Danielson Jr., '33; No. 7, C. G. Meyer '33; stroke, A. B. Herrick '34; coxswain—J. W. Standart '33.

Harvard—Bow, D. W. Lewis '35; No. 2, L. P. Jordan Jr '35; No. 3, J. T. Mendenhall '35; No. 4, T. B. Knowles '34; No. 5, S. H. Wolcott Jr. '33; No. 6, T. E. Armstrong '32; No. 7, Richard Stackpole '34; stroke, R. H. Martin '34; coxswain, F. F. Jones '34.

Although a gentleman's eight of graduates had been planned for a short informal race, Yale was unable to muster a complete boatload and it was called off. Harvard boated a crew and the alumni went out for a brief spin. The customary frolic of the waiters took place in whaleboats furnished by the submarine base.

YALE GOLFERS WIN HAVILAND TOURNEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Yale, with the only full team entered, won the Paul Haviland memorial intercollegiate golf tournament here yesterday without team competition, although individual players from four other colleges took part.

Yale shot a team score of 606 for 36 holes. Milton Pierpont Warner '34 of Yale shot 74-75—149, for the low individual score. Capt. Daniel England Jr. '32 of the Yale team, and his teammate, Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, each shot 151, but England won the one-hole playoff for the second place medal.

William Donnelly of Holy Cross shot an 82-74—156 for the lowest score by a visiting player. Other players were entered from Dartmouth, Williams and Boston College.

TIES SECOND BEST RECORD

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees' first baseman, tied the second best major league record for long service yesterday when he played in his one thousand one hundred and third consecutive game for the Yanks. He still has more than a season to go before he can equal Everett Scott's mark of 1307 games in succession, made with the Red Sox and Yankees. The record of 1103 was set by Joe Sewell with Cleveland and the Yankees. Gehrig started his string with New York on June 1, 1925. Yesterday's game was his sixty-second of the current season.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	49	23	.681
Chattanooga	47	22	.681
Little Rock	35	33	.515
Nashville	32	35	.478
Birmingham	33	37	.471
Atlanta	28	42	.400
Knoxville	29	44	.397
New Orleans	28	45	.384

RESULTS JUNE 23

Knoxville 9, New Orleans 4.
Chattanooga 6, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 6, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 3, Memphis 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	40	27	.597
Newark	40	28	.588
Rochester	35	34	.507
Baltimore	41	27	.603
Montreal	34	34	.500
Jersey City	33	39	.458
Reading	27	42	.391
Toronto	24	43	.358

RESULTS JUNE 23

Buffalo 10, Newark 7.
Jersey City 4, Montreal 1.
Toronto 8, Reading 7.
Rochester 18, Baltimore 7.

NEW BASKETBALL RULES STAND

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Although it took a lot of discussion before a decision was reached, the executive committee of the joint basketball rules committee has decided to adhere to the changes in the basketball rules made at the annual meeting last April. The two disputed points, the 10-second rule and the curb on the so-called "block pivot play," will be incorporated in the basketball code for the 1932-33 season. Some six hours were given to consideration of various points brought up by coaches at yesterday's meeting.

NORTH SHORE G. C. GETS 1933 OPEN

FRESH MEADOW COUNTRY CLUB, Flushing, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—The executive committee of the United States Golf Association announced today that the course of the North Shore Golf Club, Glenview, Ill., had been selected for the 1933 open championship. The selection was made at a meeting last night. The date of the tournament will be announced later.

MISS SACHS IN SINGLES FINAL

To Meet Charlotte Miller in Girls' Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 24—Miss Marjorie L. Sachs of Simmons College gained her third singles final in intercollegiate girls' invitational lawn tennis this morning when she defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, seeded second, of the University of Southern California, in the semifinal round in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, at the Longwood Cricket Club. Miss Sachs, seeded No. 3, was runnerup in this tournament in 1929 and 1930.

The other final-round bracket was filled by Miss Charlotte L. Miller of New York University, a transfer from Stanford University. Miss Miller, seeded No. 1 and runnerup to Miss Mary Greef last year, defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase of Simmons College this morning, 6—4, 6—1.

Three of the games in the first set of the Miller-Chase match went to deuce. Service went in order until the sixth game, when Miss Miller broke through Miss Chase's delivery. Miss Chase won the next game after deuce had been called three times. Miss Miller took the eighth and tenth games with the loss of only three points. In the second set Miss Chase won her own service in the fourth game. The point score:

FIRST SET

Miss Miller	4	2	6	1	5	4	4	4	2	4—36—6
Miss Chase	1	4	4	4	3	2	6	1	4	2—31—4

SECOND SET

Miss Miller	4	4	4	2	4	5	5			28—6	
Miss Chase	2	2	2	4	1	3				3—17	1

Miss Sachs started off with a bang in her match with Miss Marlowe, champion of southern California, winning the first three games. The California girl then won the next three games to even the score, but, after winning the eighth game at love, could not hold the set. Miss Marlowe lost many valuable points in both the first and second sets through double faults. The point score:

First Set

Miss Sachs	4	4	4	1	1	6	7	0	4	6—37—6	
Miss Marlowe	1	1	1	4	4	8	5	4	1	4—33—4	

Second Set

Miss Sachs	4	6	8	4	7	2	4	0	4	39—6	
Miss Marlowe	2	4	6	2	9	4	2	4	1	1—34—3	

A strong breeze swept the grass courts again this morning, blowing the ball out on one side of the net and keeping many an "out" in on the other side.

Miss Miller, N. Y. U., and Miss Betty Turner of the University of California, reached the final round in doubles Thursday with a 6—3, 6—3 victory over Miss Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, and Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr (Penna.) College. The Miller-Turner team, which has played together on the Pacific coast, will meet the Misses Sachs and Chase of Simmons, who on Thursday advanced through the default of two Radcliffe College girls, Misses Maribel Y. Vinson, United States figure-skating champion, and Dianne Cummings, in the quarterfinals. Misses Sachs and Chase then romped through an easy semifinal-round victory over Misses Rigby and Helen Wallace of Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GIRLS' INVITATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, 6—4, 6—1.
Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College, defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, University of Southern California, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Misses Marjorie L. Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, won from Misses Maribel Y. Vinson and Dianne Cummings, Radcliffe College, by default.

Semifinal Round

Misses Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, and Betty Turner, University of California, defeated Misses Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, and Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, 6—3, 6—3.
Misses Marjorie L. Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons, defeated Misses Alice Rigby and Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—1.

Crew Claims Pet Sea Gull Is as Wise as Any Owl

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—The owl, it is said, is the wisest bird. But members of the crew aboard the President Grant which docked here June 20, contend that their mascot, Ulysses, is as wise as any owl.

Ulysses is a gull. He fluttered aboard ship off Amoy, China. Inspection showed he needed care. When it seemed that the bird could once more sail forth under his own power, Mr. Harry McGee, mate, tossed him into the air and bid him "bon voyage."

Ulysses made a graceful curve, flew back and landed on deck. He has made his home there ever since. He is going to have a nice trip through the Panama Canal to New York and back to Manila. He has a preferred position as far as the galley is concerned. And at the same time he can take an occasional dip into the briny deep.

U. S. ARMY DEFEATS AIKEN KNIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 24—The United States Army and the Aiken Knights played a polo game on Belmont Field of the Meadowbrook Club yesterday and by staging a fine five-goal rally in the final chukker, Army won, 13 to 10. Aiken started out well and after a scoreless first chukker ran in three goals in the second to take the lead, which it held until the final chukker. The summary:

U. S. ARMY	AIKEN KNIGHTS
No. 1—Lieut. McDonald Jones	P. B. Iglehart
2—Lieut. A. R. S. Barden	G.H. Bostwick
3—Lieut. C. N. McFarland, Maj. C. C. Smith	S. B. Iglehart
Back—Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	J. R. Fell Jr.

Score—United States Army 13, Aiken Knights 10. Goals—Jones 3, McFarland 3, Barden 3, Smith 3, Read for Army; Bostwick 3, P. B. Iglehart 3, S. B. Iglehart 3, Fell 1 for Aiken. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HOYT SIGNED, MITCHELL RELEASED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Waite Hoyt, veteran right-handed pitcher recently released by the Brooklyn Dodgers, has been signed by the New York Giants, it was announced here yesterday. To make room for Hoyt on the New York roster, Manager Bill Terry released Clarence Mitchell from active service, but retained him as a coach. The release of Mitchell leaves only three spitball pitchers in the majors—Grimes, Quinn and Faber.

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CARDS RUN HIGH IN OPEN GOLF

Only One Player Betters Par for First Eighteen Holes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—The wind-swept heights of the Fresh Meadow Golf Club proved a formidable obstacle to most of the famous golfers who began their competition for the thirty-sixth renewal of the national open championship of the United States Golf Association yesterday, when the first 18 holes were staged with 140 picked professionals turning in cards for the day.

Never in the opening rounds of a national open have the scores averaged higher than were made by famous golfers. Scores of 80 or over, 10 or more over par were turned in by such stars as Macdonald Smith, Horton Smith, Johnny Farrell, Tommy Armour, Bob MacDonald and Wild Bill Mehlhorn, as well as by the Japanese champion, T. Miyamoto.

Only one player, Olin Dutra, of the Brentwood Country Club of California, was able to make the round in better figures than par. Playing with the veteran Jim Barnes, through the noontide, when the wind slackened a bit, he was over par on only one hole, the first, and coming home, scored two birdies on par 4 holes, to finish his round at 69, one less than the official figures.

Jose Jurado, the Argentine player, made an impressive showing at the start, when he finished the outward journey in par figures—35—ending with a birdie 2 on the ninth hole, and then did the next three holes also in par. But the long series of difficult holes between the wooded knolls which closely guard the fairway on the thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth holes, took their toll of errors, and he finished at 74. Leo Diegel, also, ran into low figures at the start, but the sixteenth halted the career of the Los Calientes professional, and he took a 37 on the inward journey, for second place, with a total of 73.

Eugene Sarazen, British open title holder, tied with Jurado at 74, while William Burke, winner last year; Walter C. Hagen, many times winner, and Lloyd Gullickson of Cleveland, Ohio, who also went round during the midday lull, tied with scores of 75 each.

The same pairings will operate today, with those handicapped by the early and late conditions playing during the noontime, and vice versa, and then the 60 leaders and those tying for last place will play the final 36 on Saturday. The summaries, with the cards of the leaders as compared with par:

Par, out	4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 3—35		
Dutra, out	5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 3—36		
Diegel, out	3 4 3 3 5 5 5 4 4—36		
Jurado, out	5 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 2—35		
Sarazen, out	4 4 4 4 6 4 4 4 3—37		
Burke, out	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 2—37		
Hagen, out	4 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 3—38		
Gullickson, out	4 5 3 3 6 4 4 4 3—36		
Par, in	4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4—35—70		
Dutra, in	4 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 4—33—69		
Diegel, in	5 4 3 4 3 4 6 4 4—37—73		
Jurado, in	4 4 3 5 3 5 6 5 4—39—74		
Sarazen, in	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—39—74		
Burke, in	4 4 3 5 3 6 5 3 5—38—75		
Hagen, in	5 4 2 4 3 4 5 5 5—37—75		
Gullickson, in	4 4 3 4 4 5 6 4 5—39—75		

	Out.	In.	Ttl.
Olin Dutra, Brentwood Club	36	33	69
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	36	37	73
Jose Jurado, Argentina	35	39	74
Eugene Sarazen, Lakeville	37	37	74
William Burke, Round Hill	37	38	75
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	38	37	75
Lloyd Gullickson, Willowick	36	39	75
Walter Kozak, Engineers	38	38	76
T. P. Perkins, New York City	37	39	76
Dave Hackney, Lowell	38	38	76
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	38	37	75
Henry Chui, Fresh Meadow	38	39	77
E. S. Kirby, Fairlawn	38	39	77
Fred Morrison, Annandale	40	37	77
Morte Dutra, Long Beach	40	37	77
Francis Gallett, Wauwatosa	38	39	77
H. J. Sanderson, Canoe Brook	36	41	77
Charles Lacey, Lakeville	38	38	77
Harry Cooper, Glen Oak	35	42	77
Charles Guest, Deal	39	38	77
Jack Curley, Boston	38	40	78
R.A.Cruickshank, Port Richm'nd	40	38	78
Herman Barron, Portchester	39	39	78
Denny Shute, Cleveland	37	41	78
Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh	39	39	78
Frank Moore, Webster Groves	41	37	78
Jim Martucci, Hasbrouck H'g'ts	40	38	78
Pat Citrelli, New Rochelle	37	41	78
Ted Luther, Pittsburgh	39	39	78
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	40	39	79
George Von Elm, Los Angeles	38	41	79
Willie Klein, East Williston	39	40	79
O. G Hackney, Cincinnati	41	38	79
R. T. Barrett, Chevy Chase	38	41	79
Craig Wood, Deal	40	39	79
Francis Schneider, Dallas	42	37	79
*John Goodman, Omaha	39	40	79
Paul Runyan, White Plains	39	40	79
Phil Turnesa, Elmsford	39	40	79
John Golden, Noroton	36	43	79
Jack Patroni, New Rochelle	42	37	79
Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore.	41	38	79
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford	40	39	79
John Kinder, Caldwell	42	37	79
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	40	40	80
D. J. Goss, Birmingham	40	40	80
Horton Smith, Chicago	39	41	80
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck	40	40	80
H. L. McSpaden, Kansas City	40	40	80
*C. C. Clare, Racebrook, Conn.	40	40	80
Jim Foulis, Chicago	39	41	80
Kully Schlichli, Madison	39	41	80
Ralph Guldahl, Clayton	39	41	80
V. J. Ghezzi, Rumson	42	38	80
Ed Dudley, Concordville	41	39	80
Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck	38	42	80
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	40	40	80
Johnny Fischer, Fort Thomas	39	42	81
John Hutchison, Chicago	43	38	81
G. B. Smith, Moorestown	40	41	81
*Eddie Miller, Gadsdne	38	43	81
Al Houghton, Betwesda	41	40	81
Rader Jewett, Wheeling	38	43	81
Jack MacDonald, Chicago	42	39	81
Felix Safarin, Scranton	40	41	81
Tony Manero, Elmsford	40	41	81
Wilfred Reid, Orion	40	41	81
W. H. Mehlhorn, New York	42	39	81
John Bernardi, Boston	41	40	81
Jack Hiner, Hopewell	41	40	81

*Amateur.

DEVENS WILL FACE BROACA IN FINAL

Harvard and Yale will settle their baseball series on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, each team having defeated the other once, Yale winning the first game at New Haven, Wednesday, 4 to 2, with Harvard winning the second in Boston, Thursday, 17 to 4.

Tomorrow's game is expected to be a great pitchers' battle with Charles Devens '32, Harvard's star boxman, facing John J. Broaca '34, Yale's star pitcher. Each has won a game in the series, Broaca pitching for the Blue in the first game and holding Harvard to five hits; while Devens pitched the second game and held Yale to six hits. These two pitchers are among the best that have represented these two colleges.

KIWANIS DELEGATES GATHER IN DETROIT

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—Returning to the birthplace of the organization, nearly 3000 members of Kiwanis International, with their wives and families, were assembling for the opening of their convention Sunday.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 26

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

Yanks Again Lose To Browns, 14 to 10

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	19	.694
Detroit	35	26	.574
Philadelphia	37	28	.569
Washington	36	38	.563
Cleveland	35	30	.538
St. Louis	32	31	.508
Chicago	22	39	.361
Boston	11	50	.180

RESULTS JUNE 23

St. Louis 14, New York 10.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 8, Cleveland 1.

The St. Louis Browns made it two straight over the New York Yankees yesterday, 14 to 10, in the American League pennant race, and enabled the second-place Detroit Tigers to gain ground on the leaders. The Tigers won their game, 6 to 3, from Boston. The Philadelphia Athletics defeated Chicago, 4 to 3, behind George Earnshaw. Al Thomas pitched the Washington Senators to a 6-to-1 victory over Cleveland.

The Browns continued to find New York's pitching to their liking, yesterday pounding out 16 safeties. Goose Goslin was the batting star of the game, hitting three homers and driving in seven runs. Fred Schulte batted in three team mates with a double and two singles. The Browns used four pitchers, Bump Hadley, the starter, getting the victory. Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth hit home runs for the Yankees, but this was not enough to overtake the Browns. Four pitchers worked in the box for the Yanks, Pipgras starting and getting the defeat.

Detroit made a clean sweep of its series with Boston. Tom Bridges drew the pitching assignment and was doing well until he got hit with a pitched ball off the bat of Dale Alexander. Hogsett finished. The Red Sox touched Bridges and Hogsett for 10 hits, but could not do much in the pinches. Four errors also helped the Tigers in their scoring. Bob Weiland, the losing pitcher, worked five innings and then left the game for a pinch hitter. George Davis contributed a triple for the Tigers.

George Earnshaw limited the White Sox to four hits yesterday and despite this good record, had to fight to win. He had Ted Lyons as his opponent and Lyons delivered remarkable ball although touched for 12 hits. Nine errors were made, four by the A's and five by the White Sox. Roger Cramer made a double, the only extra-base hit registered by the champions, and also two singles. Chicago's longest hit was a double by Funk.

The Senators had little trouble solving the delivery of Clint Brown, one of Cleveland's star pitchers. Brown pitched the first six innings and part of the seventh, yielding all of Washington's 11 hits. Al Thomas went the route for the Senators, keeping eight Cleveland safeties well scattered. He received perfect support in the field. Heinie Manush drove in four runs for the Senators with a double and homer. Judge also connected with a homer for the winners. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	3	2	0	4	2	0	0	x	14	16	1
New York	2	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	10	12	0

Batteries—Hadley, Blaeholder, Hebert, Gray and Bengough; Pipgras, Allen, Wells, Ruffing and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 35m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	x	6	10	1
Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	4

Batteries—Bridges, Hogsett and Ruel; Weiland, Andrews and Connolly. Winning pitcher—Bridges. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Hildebrand, Owens and McGowan. Time—2h. 12m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	12	0
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries — Earnshaw and Cochrane; Lyons and Berry. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—	6	11	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	1

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Brown, Connally, Hudlin and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—1h. 48m.

VOTE—Issues Before Electorate

GEORGIA

Voters in Georgia are confronted this year by eight proposed amendments to the state constitution, one of which deals with taxation. This amendment would authorize the General Assembly to classify intangible property and forest land devoted to timber growing for taxation. It further would provide taxation of national and state banks and building and loan associations.

Another amendment would authorize voting registration upon payment of poll tax only, while a third seeks to abolish justice courts in Richmond County. Increase from 51 to 52 in the number of state senators and senatorial districts, and provisions for biennial sessions of the General Assembly beginning the second Monday in January, 1933, and to change the date of the regular session also are sought.

The voters also will be asked to decide whether the State shall assume the highway construction debts incurred by the counties and the coastal highway district.

Another amendment before the Georgia electorate would authorize consolidation of local districts in which one or more bond issues may be outstanding, with provision that the consolidated district may assume such indebtedness. County boards of education, independent systems and local districts would be allowed to contract with one another for the education, transportation and care of children of school age in the remaining proposed amendment.

Georgia voters will vote for President, Vice-President and two United States Senators in the national field. The state offices to be filled are: Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Comptroller-General, Commissioners of Agriculture, Industry, Pensions, and Prisons, two members of the Public Service Commission, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and three Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesda and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Evelyn E. Wellington, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine E. Swift, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Ida E. Manbeck, Cleveland, Ohio.
Park D. Manbeck, Cleveland Ohio.
Whitney R. Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Olah H. Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Roger Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Della B. Wilson, Akron, Ohio.
Ethel M. Grant, Mogadore, Ohio.
Miss Jean Long, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Maud McCleelan, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Mona V. Froehlich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ellen R. Steele, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Flora M. Bridger, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Hilda L. Kimble, Philadelphia, Penna
Mrs. Katherine Boehmke, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. P. J. McMyer, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Matilda Weir, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Josephine M. Vachuska, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Alice A. Votaw, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Pearl C. Barker, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Olga G. Sheridan, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Amy L. May, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Georgia E. Baldwin, Dayton, Ohio.
Miss Janice Berry, Dayton, Ohio.
Robert Baldwin, Dayton, Ohio.
James K. Bilsborough, Concord, N. H.
Frederick I. Blackwood, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Fred C. Puehrer, Oakland, Calif.
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Mrs. Gretchen O D. Marks, Valparaiso, Ind
Paul E. Marks, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mrs. Ruth M. Mann, Springfield, Ill.
William H. Mann, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. Ruth H. Matson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Clara F Woinott, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Myrtle C. Schwab, Cleveland, Ohio.
Basil N. Abbott, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Graves, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Elsie H. Hurd, Cleveland, Ohio.
Albert H. Hurd, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith S. Taplin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Lillie M. Walton, New Britain, Conn.
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Mrs. Bessie M. Kozlik, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mary L. Virgin, Tulsa, Okla.
Eunice M. Hill, Portland, Ore.
Harry S. Hill, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Evelyn R. Olanville, New York, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude L. Coursen, Waverly, Penna.
Miss Patricia A. Heil, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Helen Walburn, Washington, D. C.
William Epstein, St. Louis, Mo.
Cora N. P. Pearce, San Francisco, Calif.
Nora L. Gerbrich, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Harriet D. Niehouse, Carbondale, Penna.
Miss Louise White, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Emily M. Rech, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Janet VerPlanck Myers, Boston, Mass.
E. W. Stees, Valparaiso, Ind.
Jessie M. Stees, Valparaiso, Ind.
Gertrude D. Messenger, Jacksonville, Fla.
John M. Matson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Helen Hudec, Cleveland, Ohio.
Blanche E. Layton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Martha L. Morton, Baltimore, Md.
Ella D. Clark, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. G. B. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Mrs. Nellie Connors, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. K. W. Akers, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Zula L. Bruce, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hugh L. Stokely, Newport, Tenn.
Mrs. Hugh L. Stokely, Newport, Tenn.
Mrs. H. S. Weidenthal, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Bessie G. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sallie Haley, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Katherine Mueller, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Nellie Willson Conners, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Amy C. Cranston, Providence, R. I.
Fred J. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.

MIAMI 'CHICKS' TAKE FIRST AIRPLANE 'HOP'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—An importation of 250 Rhode Island red "chicks" have been brought by airplane from Miami to Kingston. They were sent from a large chicken farm which is hoping to establish a regular business with Jamaica.

The chickens will be sent when they are a few weeks old and sold to dealers here at the same price as those in Jamaica. The climate here being very suitable, it is expected that a good market will be established

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 100% profit selling and installing these shields; write today IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio.

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HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston. EDITH E. CAPEN. Sleeping Hollow North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FROM ALASKA'S ICY WATERS—The king of tea foods, Gorbuscha Salmon (approved by Good Housekeeping); 10-pound package postpaid $2.50. Send money order to THE SOUVENIR SALMON MAN, Ketchikan, Alaska. (Sample can postpaid, 28 cents.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

UNEMPLOYED—We will supply you on memo a fast selling line of jewelry which will pay you a liberal commission. Write G. H. ROBERTS CO., 75 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ASK US ANYTHING
Our personal service awaits your request concerning NEW YORK CITY Shopping, Schools, Hotels, sightseeing and general requests. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EMPLOYMENT

Many now sell guaranteed Pure Silk hosiery below store prices. Buy wholesale. Sell for cash. Special Agents at Summer Resorts wanted. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADIES to sell silk hosiery; every pair guaranteed; big commission; call or write for particulars STANLEY HOSIERY COMPANY, 1 Fulton St., 2nd floor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Opposite Borough Hall.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NEW BRIDGE TABLE COVER—Sidney Lens endorses Suede-Top "as best I ever saw"; perfect playing surface; always stays clean; beautiful, practical; ideal for gifts and prizes; several ladies wanted to handle sales full or part time; sells quickly at only $1.00; excellent commission paid; write for particulars without obligation. ATLANTIC PRODUCTS CORP., Dept. CSM, Trenton, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 38, engaged 15 years in improving management methods in various manufacturing plants desires position with manufacturer or bank; investigations, reports, production, time study, incentives, costs, personnel training, etc.; excellent references; salary open. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man, 3 years of college, desires job; experienced as soda fountain attendant and surveying; good driver; go anywhere. MILFORD ALWAY, 821 Packard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

TO LET—FURNISHED

GREENSBURG, PA. — Furnished 7-room house; summer or yearly; finest neighborhood; all conveniences; moderate price. MRS. JOHN HAMILTON, 213 North Maple Ave.

Braves Winners On Spohrer's Hit

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	27	.557
Boston	33	29	.532
Pittsburgh	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	33	30	.500
New York	28	29	.491
Brooklyn	31	33	.484
St. Louis	28	31	.475
Cincinnati	31	37	.456

RESULTS JUNE 23

Boston 8, Brooklyn 7 (10 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 16, Chicago 10.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Boston's ever-troublesome Braves gained on the first-place Chicago Cubs yesterday in the National League race by handing the Brooklyn Dodgers an 8-to-7 defeat in 10 innings at Braves Field. It was the opening game of the series. Philadelphia outslugged the Cubs by the score of 16 to 10, and cut that club's lead down to one and one-half games. The New York Giants held the St. Louis Cardinals to one run for the second time in two days, winning by 6 to 1. These were the only games scheduled.

The Braves put across their winning run in the last half of the tenth, with Maranville and Spohrer playing the leading parts. The Rabbit pushed a single between short and third to start and Earl Clark was sent in to run for him. Al Spohrer then connected with a long triple to right-center field, driving in Clark with the deciding run. The Dodgers took a four-run lead in the first inning and drove Harry Seibold out of the box. Cantwell went in and did very well for five innings. He weakened as the game progressed, however, and Betts finished. Taylor hit a homer for the Dodgers in the first inning.

Chicago got off to a good start by scoring four runs in the second inning, but the Phillies lost no time in taking the lead in the third. The winners pounded Guy Bush out of the game in the fifth inning, after finding him for 10 safeties. May relieved and was hit just about as hard. Phil Collins went the distance for the Phillies. Chuck Klein hit his twenty-first home run for the Phillies in the fifth inning with the bases full. Hack and Hartnett hit homers for the Cubs, Don Hurst, with four hits, led the Philadelphia attack.

Freddy Fitzsimmons pitched good ball for the Giants, and only once saw his plate crossed. He limited the champions to six hits and never was in much trouble. The Giants made 12 safeties off Derringer, Lindsey and Carleton, the first named being the loser. Travis Jackson hit a homer for the Giants in the second inning with Terry on base. Vergez connected with one in the eighth for the winners. The only St. Louis run was Bottomley's circuit drive in the sixth. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1—	8	15	4
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—	7	16	0

Batteries—Seibold, Cantwell, Betts and Spohrer: Vance, Moore, Shaute and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Betts. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Moran and Barr. Time—2h. 16m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	6	0	5	5	0	0	x	16	16	0
Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	14	2

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Bush, May, Smith, Tinning and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Donnelly, Quigley and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	x—	6	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Derringer, Lindsey, Carleton and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Reardon and Pfirman. Time—1h. 42m.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Harry Tafe, songs.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Popa Pirate Club.
6:45 NBC, National Open Golf Tournament.
6:00 Sketch, "The False Chief."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:29 Studio period; news.
6:45 Vocal and orchestral program.
7:00 Dramatic sketch, with Dr. Bigelow.
7:30 Simpson Spring Quartet; humorist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonnette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Erno Rapee in Paris"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
11:15 NBC, Convention Highlights, David Lawrence.
11:30 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Backstage at the 'Met.'"
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 "Dual Automatics"; orchestra. Westinghouse Hour: Ray Meyers; Alice O'Leary; trio.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's Orchestra; "Buddy" Doyle, guest soloist.
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists; King's Jesters; Romancers.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes"; Frank Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:46 Alexander Graham Post Band.
11:00 Time announcement; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams; news.
11:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 CBS, "Convention Press Gallery."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Today and Yesterday"; players; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-End Hour; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies," musicale.
9:45 CBS, Gus Van; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Light Opera Gems."
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; time; organ.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Flenje Dance Favorites.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 "Hill Billy George."
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk from Chicago.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS, Dance music; soloist.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Church notices.
4:45 p. m.—Herbert Perry, baritone.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Matinee Gems.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Musical and studio.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farmers' Union.
2:45 p. m.—Musical programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC, MASS.—Two furnished, pleasant housekeeping rooms; harmonious atmosphere; near beach; adults; $7. Granite 9080-R.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—6-room apartment, all improvements; near subway, church, Park. Tel. South 8-0869, ALMQUIST.

FOR adults only who can and will pay a fair rent for a fair value; 4-5-6-room apartments in well-managed buildings. WM. JAQUES, 43 Browne St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 4984; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT to share or rent, 4 rooms artistically furnished; radio; reasonable. PISON, 3535 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. C., Pomeroy 6-9468. Subway 2 blocks away.

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Incorporated
Your Headquarters

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Thomas A. Edison
(1847—1931)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Milan, Ohio. The limited space of this column allows small opportunity to list, even partially, the things that place Edison in the ranks of "Pathfinders"; and the facts of his early career are too well known to repeat them here.

This short article deals with his incandescent lamp. The first recorded experiments in this field were by De La Rue in 1820; in 1838, Professor Jobard of Brussels stated his belief that a small piece of carbon incandesced in a vacuum by electricity would be effective. In 1841, the British Government granted a patent to Frederick De Moleyns for an incandescent lamp. Many other inventions followed this.

Edison, however, utilized a combination of old elements, perfected a carbon filament, and is recognized as the first to make practical the incandescent lamp.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Evil (G. T. B., who says he has heard several lecturers pronounce this word with a distinct vowel sound in the last syllable, *e'-vil* or *ev'-il*)—Properly, there is no vowel sound in the second syllable, the word being sounded with stress on the long *e*, followed by an obscured merging of the *v* and *l*, *e'-v'l*. A similar case is presented by the suffix "-ble," which is sounded *-b'l*, as in "lovable" (not *luv'-a-bil* or *luv'-a-bul*—but *luv'-a-b'l*).

The pronunciation of "evil" and "lovable" is made difficult only by giving prominence to the last syllable. If rhetorical expression seems to require the sustaining of either of the words, be sure that the accented syllable is the one held; clip the last.

Robot (Miss E. J.)—The first *o* is as in odd, second as in connect, *rob'-ot*.

Obtain (Miss E. J., who inquires the meaning of the word in this sentence: "The belief of depression must obtain in the human thinking before it can be made manifest in the human experience")—The following definition is quoted from Webster's New International Dictionary: "Obtain, v. i. 3. To gain or have a firm footing; to become recognized or established; to become or be prevalent or general; as, the custom *obtains* of going to seashore in summer."

Grocery List Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The boy in this puzzle enjoys solving puzzles, and in sending him to the store on an errand, his mother gave him a list of articles she wanted, and by changing only one letter in each word, gave him a puzzle to solve on the way. Can you help him out?

In Lighter Vein

Efficiency

While waiting at a suburban station for a train to London a traveler was surprised to see the stationmaster lining up all the porters along the edge of the platform.

Presently a nonstop, main-line train thundered through the station. As the carriages came abreast of the line of porters, the traveler caught a glimpse of a well-dressed man leaning out of a carriage window with a notebook and pencil in his hands.

After the train had gone through the traveler turned to one of the porters.

"Was that one of the company's directors in that train?" he asked.

"Why, no, sir," the porter replied. "The man leaning out of the carriage was the company's tailor; he was measuring us for our new uniforms."—*Answers.*

A Short Visit

Mrs. Blosswell paid a visit to the employment bureau.

"I want a good cook for my country house," she informed the manager.

The manager turned to her secretary.

"Have we anyone here who would like to spend a day or so in the country?" she inquired.—*St. John's Telegram.*

Aha!

"Your new gardener seems to be a very hard worker."

"Yes, that's his specialty."

"What, working?"

"No, seeming to!"

—*Boston Globe.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

RELIGION without joy—it is no religion.
—THEODORE PARKER

Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

THERE is a little millinery store which is often called exclusive because of the distinctive type of merchandise carried, and of the class of trade which patronizes the shop, but there are many individuals who know that this shop is neither exclusive nor prohibitive.

The prices are always consistent with the high quality of the merchandise, but many schoolgirls of moderate means may be seen wearing hats with the shop's label in them.

"How can you afford to let those girls have their hats at so low a price?" queried a friend.

"I can't afford not to," was the spontaneous answer. "I get such a lot of joy from seeing them wear hats which really suit their type. And," she added, smiling, "some of the best patrons I have now are girls to whom I sold hats at very little above cost some years ago. Perhaps it might be considered my way of stabilizing business."

At the end of each season all hats which remain unsold are given to a friend who finds a place for each hat. If the recipient is in position to pay something for the hat she is allowed to pay just what she can, and the money received in this way is given to a worthy cause.

This little millinery shop has had a consistently good business for many years despite the seeming instability in business circles.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Shares Its Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUNE had come, bringing so many flowers to the fields and gardens of the country. "And yet," said Miss Joyce to herself, as she stood at the door of her little kitchen, looking out upon her pretty garden, gay with blossoms, "and yet, how many people there are in this big, crowded city who cannot see the country flowers, and have none of their own in their little flats. I must speak to the boys and girls of the Garden Club about it."

And so she did the very next day when they had their weekly meeting at her house.

Now the seven little girls of the Garden of Girls Club had worked hard in Miss Joyce's garden all spring. They had planted and watered and weeded, till the garden overflowed with flowers and they took some home every day as a reward. Still the garden was lovely.

"I see by the paper," said Miss Joyce, "that the members of the Art Alliance are asking for contributions of flowers for the city flowerless."

The girls looked around the garden. "We could give them ours," said Esther, whose flower name was Violet.

"That wouldn't be very many," said Laura, whose flower name was Daisy.

"Why couldn't we give the whole gardenful?" asked Rose impulsively.

"They really belong to Miss Joyce," said Pansy thoughtfully.

"I'm willing," said Miss Joyce, smiling.

"Oh let's!" exclaimed Myrtle and Iris and Lily all together.

So they set to work at once. The three boys helped, too. Jack-Beanstalk filled some buckets with water, Johnny-jump-up got scissors and string, and little Sweet William ran around helping everybody. "Snip, snip!" went the scissors, as the lovely roses and lilies gave themselves up to the fun.

They made as many bunches as there were members of the Garden Club—seven girls, three boys and Miss Joyce, and they were lovely! But when they got through, how bare the garden looked!

"They'll grow again," said Miss Joyce, "and maybe we can give away more later. Anyway, just green is lovely."

Then all together in a happy group they carried the flowers down to the great railroad station, quite close at hand, where the members of the Art Alliance had placed great tubs of water for any contributions that might come in. They put the flowers into the tubs with some others already there, and then they went home. But they wondered what flowerless people would be made happy by them. Perhaps they will know some time.

"Give as the morning that flows out of heaven;
Give as the rain when the storm clouds are riven;
Give as the fresh air and sunshine are given;
Lavishly, utterly, carelessly give."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 6

Novelists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
His works glow and sparkle
With wit for all ages;
Boys read Tom and Huck
And thirst for more pages.

2.
His hero, while aiding
Perplexed Scotland Yard,
Solved many a riddle
Both knotty and hard.

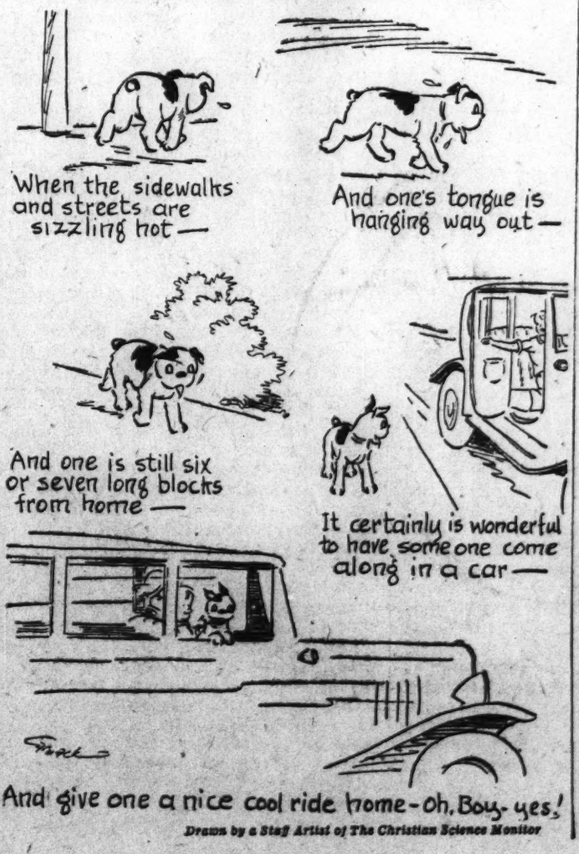
3.
She used a man's name,
But that was no ban—
Though all her friends knew her
As plain Mary Ann.

4.
In the field of rare humor
He made a great hit,
When he rendered immortal
A Spanish "nit wit."

5.
A general once took
A pen in his hand
And a masterpiece wrote,
That's still in demand.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 6."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


When the sidewalks and streets are sizzling hot—
And one's tongue is hanging way out—
And one is still six or seven long blocks from home—
It certainly is wonderful to have someone come along in a car—
And give one a nice cool ride home—Oh, Boy-yes!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Numerist: "When I see a lawn that is shaggy and unkempt," says a gardener, "I at once draw the only possible conclusion." That its owner is a bachelor.

Ohio State Journal: The porch swing has two distinct advantages. It never runs out of gas nor gets a flat tire.

Everett Herald: Statisticians inform us that one American in five knows how to drive a car, but don't explain why she prefers the back seat.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Paths of Trade and Peace

COMPETITION, it used to be said, is "the life of trade." And parallel with that line of thinking, if not in some measure consequent upon it, was an unenlightened supposition that war was inevitable and perhaps even necessary to human development. Against this darkly shadowed background stand out brightly today signs and symbols of a more civilized attitude. What were once the most airy of hopes have taken on the substance of practical possibilities. A new interpretation of commerce and of politics is in the making.

One more indication of this was brought to attention in the convention of the Rotary International at Seattle, Wash., this week when Justice M. A. MacDonald of Victoria, B. C., described commerce as "the natural voice of peace." The merchant, Mr. Justice MacDonald said, brings together in friendly intercourse the ends of the earth. It is a far cry from the attitude that views commerce as a kind of strife to that which holds that commerce "can transform this world into one vast neighborhood."

International trade, it may be remarked, not only can do this, but has been doing it throughout modern times. There have been frequent setbacks, to be sure. In fact, the world is experiencing one now. Mounting tariffs and trade restrictions, a temporary falling back into nationalism, an increasing burden of armaments are barometric indications that human beings have allowed themselves to drift into troubled waters. One does not let go the tiller in heavy seas, however, nor give up the ship in a squall. And there is reason to hope that leaders of men at this time are not going to let matters drift out of control.

President Lowell of Harvard University the other day sent a strong word through the mists of bewilderment. Conditions such as we are facing at present, he said, are not due to causes beyond human control. "They flow," he declared, "from human conduct. They arise mainly from lack of foresight, which is based upon an attitude of mind that can be cultivated, and therefore contains a moral element."

So goes out another call, not only to stand by, but to act with what power one may have, and to hold the headway already gained. A more active interest on the part of all peoples in the problems now being tackled by a few leaders would do much toward solving them. Such an interest clearly is developing. It has been said that never did a disarmament conference come together under more adverse circumstances than the one making almost imperceptible progress at Geneva. Yet it may be said that never did a conference face its problems with such heartily expressed support of the peoples of all countries behind it.

There are, it must be recognized, still industrialists who can see no way to progress except by exterminating other industrialists; there are still armament makers who believe they can go on profiting on national fears indefinitely and can escape the results of their own insidious propaganda. There are still many statesmen too timid to call evil practices to terms. But on every hand there is increasing evidence of a solidifying public opinion favoring coöperation over competition, and the machinery of arbitration over the machinery of destruction.

Mankind has learned much in the last few years. It has had a chance to examine its ideas about business and about itself. What it has learned about business was well put at the Rotarians' convention. What it has learned about itself is that its misfortunes—economic or political—are not inevitable.

Opera and the Public

THE announcement by the trustees of the Chicago Civic Opera Company that the new $20,000,000 Opera House would remain dark during the 1932-1933 season will cause regret but not surprise. In the most piping times of prosperity the way of such institutions in the United States is hard; in less affluent periods the way may easily become too steep to be practicable.

In a limited circle the decision to abandon the performances until "improved conditions" shall prevail will cause hardship, not only to artists and musicians, who see a fast narrowing field for engagement still further diminished, but to costumers, scenic artists and "property" makers and the small army of workers who labor behind the scenes of great opera houses.

The expression "limited circle" is used advisedly. The fact is that opera has little real hold upon Americans. It is a curious, if unpalatable, commentary on the status of music in the United States that the closing of the Chicago Civic Opera will leave just one major and permanent operatic association to serve a population of 120,000,000. Even in Boston, with its time-honored musical reputation, opera as an institution failed of sufficient support to make it permanent. While it is an open secret that other causes contributed to the abandonment of opera there, it is also true that statistics compiled by its management during the five years of its existence disclosed that it depended for its support upon something like 1 per cent of Greater Boston's population. In other words, 99 per cent were indifferent to its appeal.

The topic is a highly controversial one, but many find the less artificial atmosphere of the symphony and chamber concerts gives fuller satisfaction to the true music lover. Be that as it may, however, the regret will remain that Chicago is temporarily to be deprived of one of its attractions, and the hope will persist that, as its trustees imply, brighter times will see its speedy resumption.

The Retreat Begins

THE "siege of Washington" has not proved a very profitable investment for the bonus army. While some of the 20,000 veterans who were encamped on the mud flats of the Potomac declare their intention to remain until 1945 if necessary, part of the expeditionary force already is in retreat. And meanwhile this gesture of coercion has evoked a repercussion of sentiment which is expressed in counter-attacks against the entire system of veterans' relief.

The demands which the Merchants Association of New York have just sent to Congress and the President are typical of the growing public insistence upon a thoroughgoing revision of the whole effort of the nation to compensate those who made sacrifices in its armed service during the World War. The association asks for changes which will restore relief to a basis "which is both just to our veterans and equitable to our country," while at the same time saving $400,000,000 a year.

In comparison with what is considered equitable in other countries, the association points out that:

> The total expenditures by this country for veterans' relief exceeds that of Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Canada combined, although these countries had a total of 34,250,000 men mobilized and 16,500,000 casualties, as against 4,355,000 mobilized in this country and 360,000 casualties.

And it is casualties that should be considered. On that basis the United States is paying out relief at a rate forty-six times as great as these other nations.

In times like these there must be a retreat from such extravagance. And there is good reason to believe that in making it the Government can actually improve the protection now afforded to deserving veterans. For today more than half the men receiving help from the Government are getting it as compensation for disabilities not connected with war service.

Undoubtedly there are individual cases where disabilities actually due to war service cannot be proved to be so, and certainly generous allowances must be made to avoid injustice. But the system has been so perverted that the temptation is to trace any disability back to the patriotic endeavors of 1917-18. And politicians have built up a belief that armed service was the only service, and that the only wartime sacrifices were those made in uniform.

It is true there were too many slackers and too many profiteers, but as a whole the American people served as best they could during the war. Many a man who could not fight had his business ruined; many a woman carried on valiantly in place of a man who had joined the army to escape responsibilities at home. It is time to abandon the sentimentality which would make every man who wore a uniform a charge upon the Government. Justice to veterans who really suffered and fairness to those who also served by standing steadfast at home requires a retreat from that untenable position.

Temperance vs. the English Press

THE forces at work in Great Britain for effective control of the drink trade have to date been seriously handicapped by the refusal of the British press, with but a few exceptions, to give the problem a fair hearing. The news concerning the liquor issue given in English newspapers is either a flagrant distortion of the facts of prohibition in the United States or is conspicuous for its solemn absence where the problem at home is concerned.

There are two carefully fostered impressions which constantly require correction. One is the impression that prohibition in the United States has proved itself to be a failure and that the vast majority of Americans so believe. The other is that the self-reform of the drink trade in England has proved to be a success, and that if left quietly alone temperance and sobriety would spread over the land.

The first impression is untrue to the facts in America. The second impression is untrue to the facts in Great Britain.

National prohibition is supported by the Monitor and is supported, we believe, by the majority of American people because it is the most effective means yet devised for controlling the liquor traffic in the United States. Its administration has obviously revealed difficulties far beyond those foreseen at the time of its enactment. But the great good which the Eighteenth Amendment has already accomplished far outweighs the liabilities which remain to be met. When better means of coping with this problem are conceived, they will unquestionably be welcomed by American opinion.

Deliberately or not, this unceasing disparagement of prohibition in the English newspapers serves one purpose highly pleasing to the nation's drink trade. It suggests by its constant repainting of an untrue picture of conditions in America that Great Britain really has no drink problem, or at least it should not be touched by any rigorous public policy. It is for this reason that the temperance forces of Great Britain are so greatly handicapped in bringing the urgency of their case before English public opinion.

In the most restrained terms it can be stated that a grave drink problem still exists in Britain and that an awakened public opinion cannot permanently be kept from appreciating the facts. The increasing crime in recent years and in recent months is turning public attention to the forces behind this crime, and it is finding that drink is not only contributing to 50 per cent of all law violations, but is one of the largest factors in spreading the very poverty in which the seeds of crime are nourished.

It is not suggested that national prohibition is necessarily the most effective means which Great Britain will find to cope with the drink problem. But that effective means are imperative cannot fail to be apparent from the proceedings of the Royal Licensing Commission. Here it was disclosed by one witness after another that every step of progress which has already been made toward temperance has encountered the open or concealed opposition of the drink trade.

While appreciating to the full the value of a continued program of education, the commission has not hesitated to assert that restrictions on the trade demand strengthening if further progress is to be expected. The need for action now is doubly urgent. As a means of protecting the nation from crime as well as from intemperance the proposals of the commission deserve support. When the facts of the drink problem are known, as they are becoming known, English people will not fail to act.

Exploring the Gold Standard

WITH the financial aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, Brown University has undertaken intellectually to explore the jungle known as the gold standard. The quest is well timed. More and more economists are becoming converted to the belief that in the economic sense the world is suffering from what Dr. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, calls "cumulative disequilibria."

One of these "disequilibria" is clearly the workings of the gold standard, if not the standard itself. In a recent book Prof. F. Cyril James of the University of Pennsylvania goes so far as to say that the crisis of 1931 was the "crisis of the gold standard." If this is so, or if people think it is, why not dig down into the foundation upon which the financial order rests, which is the gold standard, and expose it to reëxamination?

The question is in order because official and quasi-official researches have either ignored or skimped it. For instance, the Macmillan Committee rendered its report on the eve of Britain's lapse off the gold standard. Yet not a word can be found in it which even glanced over alternatives. The reason, of course, was that this subject was not in its terms of reference, a lack which Sir Basil Blackett, director of the Bank of England, noted in his recent Halley Stuart address in London and seemed to deplore.

The Gold Delegation of the League of Nations labored under the same disability. Originally appointed three years ago, that is, before the universal gold standard broke down, its job was to report on the causes and effects of fluctuations in the buying power of gold, a mandate which apparently took the gold standard for granted as the best of all possible standards. Later events compelled a wider consideration of what Mr. Winston Churchill recently called "the supreme topic of the age," but, faced with the larger problem, the experts failed to agree, so that their final report, though containing much valuable data, affords no guide on the fundamental problem.

Brown University's undertaking is therefore to be welcomed as an attempt to enlighten the increasing number of lay questioners of the gold standard, and its selection of Prof. William A. Brown, author of "England and the New Gold Standard," to head the investigation is an insurance that it will be competently handled.

When Princes Leave Palaces

THE aphorism of Francis Bacon that "princes have much veneration, but no rest," may have been sound enough in the golden epoch that was Queen Elizabeth's. Today it needs quite a bit of tinkering to make it hold water. Scions of royal houses and heirs-apparent of the latest model get little rest and hardly any veneration worth speaking of.

For instance, His Highness, Prince Subba Svasti of Siam, admits to an overwhelming desire, while visiting New York City, to eat at an automat. Even conceding the strangeness of this princely ambition, such a gesture on true Jeffersonian democracy should surely be respected. Instead of which his hotel is cluttered up with bright young men of the press seeking the reason why, their very interrogation implying wonder mingled with pity that a prince of regal dynasty should feast by the coin-in-the-slot method.

And only the other day, another prince—this time the one of Wales—was addressing a school gathering when it was discovered that underneath the platform on which he stood lurked a bomb, which certainly by no stretch of charitable imagination can be construed as a means of expressing veneration, even though one admits it to be a striking mark of attention.

The way of Demos with a prince is fodder for the gentle satirist. If a citizen of Mars should by any chance be dumped on our planet, he could instantly tell whether he had dropped into a democracy. All he would need to do would be to observe the "peepul's" attitude toward wearers of titles and bearers of escutcheons with four quarterings.

Conversely, Euripides tells us that it is necessary for a prince to please the many. One suspects that New Yorkers would have been made much happier if Prince Svasti had shown less predilection for the nickel subway and ridden to the automat in state upon one of his own caparisoned white elephants. Who knows? Perhaps His Highness is gathering material for "My Impressions of America," with a chapter devoted to the quaint gastronomical idiosyncrasies of North American tribes. It would make a best seller in Bangkok.

Editorial Notes

A radio engineer has devised a "voice beautifier" for political speakers, but we wonder if, in the case of the prepared address, it will be successful in eradicating many lines.

More than 8,000,000 wired homes in the United States use electric toasters. Apparently the other 12,000,000 families have their toast burnt in the old-fashioned way.

The report that Sweden has an omnibus with a capacity of seventy-one passengers does not specify whether this fact was determined during a "rush hour."

Considering that he was Vice-President under Calvin Coolidge, it is not altogether surprising that Mr. Dawes should have chosen not to run.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

What Has Happened to Dry Employers—Safety by the Box

CHICAGO

A VERY important article appears in the Survey Graphic for this month by Whiting Williams, who has long made a practice of occasionally putting off the customary garb of a literary man and lecturer and donning that of a day laborer. He has worked in all sorts of plants, but particularly in steel mills. His reports upon the opinions and social habits of the workers have long been accepted as thoroughly authoritative. Perhaps no information concerning the effect of the prohibition law upon the efficiency and social conditions of the working classes has been so illuminating as his.

In this article he has undertaken a new line of investigation. Accepting it as a fact, established by his own wide surveys, that the workers today are thriftier, more sober and more trustworthy than in pre-Volstead days, he inquires why employers are less a unit in favor of prohibition than they were during the early days of its operation. The question is of importance. It is of peculiar interest to me, because two years after the enactment of the prohibition law I made a tour of the industrial states for Collier's Weekly, seeking to learn the economic and social effects of the new law.

At that time I found employers virtually a unit in approval of it. They insisted that the old blue Monday had disappeared. The day after pay day was no longer a time of slouchy work and careless accidents. They agreed that there was less dissatisfaction and hostility to the management among their employees and they all insisted that a higher measure of thrift was apparent. The latter statement was corroborated by bankers and insurance men of whom I made inquiry.

Today a great number of those employers are turning a cold shoulder upon prohibition. They have discontinued contributions to dry organizations and frequently are to be found among the supporters of wet propaganda. The title of Mr. Williams's article, "Yes, My Workers Are Drier, But!" expresses the attitude of a great many large employers. What is the cause?

Mr. Williams does not ascribe it to any great extent to the multiplication of bootleggers and speakeasies. While there are many such, he finds that they are not patronized by the laboring class to anything like the extent that the old saloon was. The cost of the liquor thus purveyed is extortionate and its quality poisonous. The support of these illegitimate liquor sellers comes more from the white-collar class than from the workingman.

And here Mr. Williams finds the reason for the new attitude of many employers of labor. Their working people are still profiting by the results of prohibition, but their own children and those of their friends and associates, their own club mates and social equals, are the ones who are patronizing the bootlegger and suffering from his operations. Of course, he finds that men of this class ascribe the drinking habit to prohibition.

It is odd that so many who should at least have a certain amount of knowledge of what is going on in other countries should be so blind to the fact that in England, where there is no prohibition, the drinking habits of the younger classes, the increased appearance of strong drinks in homes and in society, is complained of just as bitterly in the press and in conversation as it is over here. There, as here, the working classes seem to be working out of slavery to alcohol. But in both countries the so-called upper classes, the people who pay income taxes, are thinking too much of supposed obligations to serve hard liquor in their drawing rooms and clubs, meanwhile accustoming their own children to a vice from which the children of the poor are more and more being freed. I think the study of these conditions and the conclusions reached by Mr. Williams are worthy of the careful consideration of all who desire to see accomplished the final destruction of the alcoholic habit.

* * *

I heard in Chicago the other day a story which helps explain why the return of business prosperity is being so greatly delayed. A bank of considerable size determined to go out of business. It was not insolvent nor in any fear of insolvency, but its deposits had so greatly decreased, and its opportunities for profitable loans had become so limited, that it simply was not paying expenses. Accordingly the directors determined to retire from business and notified the depositors to come and get their money.

The same bank maintained in its basement a safety deposit company. The officer on duty on the floor between the bank and the safety deposit company told a friend of mine who had been a stockholder in the bank that there was a regular procession of the depositors from the cashier's window, where they had received the amount of their deposits, down the stairs to the office of the safe deposit company. Presumably they took their money which the bank had refunded and put it away in boxes where it ceased to be a factor in the credit or business of the country. The increase in the number of boxes rented was very considerable. But an inquiring financier found himself wholly unable to discover any material increase in the number of deposits in another bank, which might have been expected to profit by the closing of this institution.

Spain—State or Federation?

THE question of Catalonia's status under the new Constitution, which has finally come before the Cortes, brings the Spanish Republic face to face with one of its most serious problems.

Dwelling in the northeast corner of the Iberian peninsula, where the Pyrenees form the boundary between Spain and France, the Catalan has been called "a European exile in an African Spain." Certainly the Catalan language seems at least as closely related to French as to Castilian. There are some extreme Catalan autonomists who visualize a "Greater Catalonia," including not only Catalonia proper and the neighboring province of Valencia to the south where a Catalan dialect is spoken, but also "French Catalonia" as well. Practical Catalan leaders, of course, are more modest in their hopes. They seek only autonomy for the Catalan province itself.

The Catalanists base their claims on historical, racial and cultural, as well as linguistic, grounds. Authorities on the subject find much to say both for and against each and all of these claims. The fact seems to be that racially Catalans are neither more nor less of a heterogeneous mixture of Iberians (whoever they may have been), Celts, Greeks, Phœnicians, Romans, Jews, Moors, Goths and Franks, than are other Spaniards. Historically, Catalonia's existence as a separate entity dates back no further than the year 801 A. D., when Louis le Debonnaire took the city of Barcelona for Charlemagne and made it the chief town of a "Spanish Mark."

Eight years later the Count of Barcelona revolted from his Frankish sovereign and Catalonia's struggle for independence was launched. Not until several centuries later, however, did the name "Catalonia" come into use, for the Counts of Barcelona became Kings of Aragon, and even the name Catalonia—country of castles—derives from a common root as that of Castilla, central region and heart of Spain.

In brief, Catalans cannot make any strictly valid claim for independence from Spain on racial or historical grounds alone. Yet the fact remains that Catalonia is, in truth, itself a nation in the sense that Catalans have different characteristics and a different outlook from those of their neighbors in Spain. But—and this is all-important—when these differences are closely analyzed, they prove to be of degree rather than of essence.

The Catalan may be said to be a separate nation, as the Scotch are a separate nation from the English, and in the case of Catalonia, separation from the rest of Spain would be at least as disastrous as would be separation of Scotland from England. In fact, the Catalan will bear comparison in a number of ways with the Scot. It is Catalonia which furnishes the most industrious and the most businesslike people of Spain. As a result, Catalonia has become the main manufacturing district of Spain, and from the economic viewpoint alone, its separation would be most unwise.

Fortunately, the more moderate Catalanists do not seek actual separation, but only a much larger measure of autonomy, and the right to use the term "State." The autonomista opponents, however, point out that the use of the term would change Spain from a State to a Federation of States, or a Federal Republic, and they claim this is impossible because the new Constitution declares that "the Republic forms an integral State, compatible with the autonomy of Municipalities and Regions."

The task of reconciling all these different views will not be an easy one. If Catalanists and Castilians alike will remember, however, that Spain's greatness as a nation began with the union of Castile and Catalonia under Ferdinand and Isabella when Catalonia was part of Ferdinand's kingdom of Aragon, they will surely see the wisdom—indeed the necessity—of once more uniting these two equally essential component parts of the new Spanish Republic. M. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Call for Patriotism

WHAT the country has been witnessing in Washington the past few weeks has been a temporary breakdown of representative government. Congress set itself a certain task. It was going to effect at least $200,000,000 of economies. . . .

Yet Congress has not been able to make this economy or even come close to doing so. Congress as a whole and in principle may be willing, but individual members of Congress refuse to take responsibility for offending anyone with votes. . . . Now comes a recognition and confession of this helplessness from Democratic and Republican leaders in the Senate. The idea is to form a nonpartisan coalition for the specific purpose of passing an economy measure. . . .

The spirit behind this suggestion is good, and so far as the difficulties which have been encountered are partisan in character, it should promote progress. The trouble, however, is not merely partisan. It is not only a question of calling a truce to the warfare of Democrats against Republicans and of Republicans against Democrats. The voting on these economy proposals has cut across party lines. . . .

Members of Congress have jumped their party lines, have defied leadership and have acted only as individuals with an eye to their own reëlection next fall. This sort of voting is not so common in the Senate as in the House, because only one-third of the senators come up for election, whereas the entire House must face the voters. When the Senate has acted, it will still be necessary for the House to approve, and it was in the House that the economy bill was cut to pieces.

America is suffering from government by organized minorities. The "write or wire your congressman" method of bringing pressure is being worked overtime, but only by groups specially interested in getting benefits from the Government. Lobbyists overrun the Capitol. As each item of economy is brought forward, the congressmen are threatened with the opposition of this or that group of voters if he votes "yes." Every one is for economy in principle, but at someone else's expense. The result is representation, not of the country as a whole, but only of those groups which are in position to threaten congressmen.

What America needs at this moment is a race of political leaders who have the patriotism and devotion to rise up and do the right thing regardless of consequences. Ramsay MacDonald did this in England last year, and the result was one of the most overwhelming indorsements in political history.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Prohibition and Temperance

ONE of the things charged against prohibition by the wets is that it has halted the temperance movement. But Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock told the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly at Denver, in speaking of the work of the federal enforcement agencies:

> Our theory is that temperance education has just as fair an opportunity as it ever had—if not better—and that there is just as great a need for it.

For all these years, while wets have deplored the alleged effects of the Eighteenth Amendment on the temperance movement, the Gazette has said that temperance work should go hand in hand with the effort to enforce the prohibition laws. We have indeed suggested that conditions are ripe for a great temperance revival. There are more arguments against using liquor now than there were in the old days. When the temperance movement was at its height in America anybody could buy liquor without making himself a party to violating the law, and anybody could buy "good liquor." Today nobody can legally buy liquor for beverage purposes, and the bulk of the liquor that is sold is surely far inferior in purity, wholesomeness and general quality to the liquor formerly sold legally, if much of it is not a rank counterfeit of the real stuff.

The temperance worker or lecturer would find himself armed anew today. Not only does the drinker now take new risks in the physical sense, but he helps support the industries of moonshining, bootlegging and rumrunning and does his part to provide the money on which the sinister power of gangsters and racketeers is built.—*Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock).